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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
8-39 P.M. 1908.				
21st Mar.	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9421
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10000		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10012		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	8939
9th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7303		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908,
COMANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "

For further Particulars apply to—

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Yamawaki	19th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
HOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	.	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
HOJUN MARU	..	T. Irisawa	27nd July	5th Aug.,
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Vis.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 23rd Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1200	Thur. 19th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2170	Frid. 20th Mar.	6 a.m.	(direct).

*, Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3025 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Basidore, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 28th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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16th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4996	P. Badessich	1st April 1908,
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908,
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908,
BOHEMIA	4292	M. Dabavich	16th May 1908,
AFRICA	4296	P. Badessich	1st June 1908,

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	28th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5999	R. Bedmar	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	9899	G. Bartole	29th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5209	A. de Petris	29th Mar, 1908,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar 08.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th " "
CASTALIA		6,300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,969	19th " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	3,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA		6,300	13th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
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Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

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*SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	27th March
KAUZLER	3660	Michelsen	6th April
*REICHSTAG	2085	Zhle	17th "

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

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Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
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25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	66 13	48 0	39 7	25
30	27 4	56 15	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "AXENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 17TH MARCH, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITORS are requested to send for Their PICTURES on TUESDAY, 17th instant, as early as possible.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

BOMBAY, 11TH MARCH, 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 14th March to 8th April 1908, both date inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 14TH MARCH, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. F. T. RICKARDS having returned from leave has resumed charge of the Office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway, from THIS DATE.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Acting Secretary.

VICTORIA TERMINUS, 13TH MARCH, 1908.

FOR SALE.

TWO BUNGALOWS AT LANOWLI, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES FRANKLIN DECEASED.

OFFERS are invited by the Executor of the abovenamed deceased for the sale of two pucca built BUNGALOWS with land admeasuring 3 acres and 24 gunthas situate on the Old Road at Lanowli. The Bungalows have been recently built under the personal supervision of the late MR. FRANKLIN and are in perfect repair. The accommodation in each Bungalow consists of one drawingroom, one dining and 2 bedrooms, with dressingrooms and bathrooms, kitchen and stabling. There is a good well in the compound. All offers for the purchase of the Bungalows should be submitted to the Executor, W. P. Pechey, Esq., B. B. & C. I. R., Bombay, to whom application may be made for further particulars and for permission to view the Bungalows.—Dated this 14th day of March, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors for the said Executor.

24, Esplanade Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of JEVABAI, wife of the late SHAMJI GORDHANDAS, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, deceased

DWARKADAS HAMJI, the step-son of the said deceased residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness, Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 14th day of March, 1908.
Messrs. CHUNIS MOTILAL AND MANEKLAL,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to one P. M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING required for different Municipal Hospitals, for the period ending 31st March, 1909.

II. Samples of Clothing can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

III. Forms of Tender and contract can be had on payment of Rs. 2 from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

IV. Tenders should be superscribed "supply of Clothing to the Municipal Hospitals" and enclosed in covers, signed, sealed and delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office, up to the date abovementioned.

V. A deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the Clothing Tendered for should accompany the Tender, (without which no Tender will be considered). The amount shall be in cash or public securities and, this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in regard to the contract deposits.

VI. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made immediately on intimation by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

VII. Tenderers have the option of tendering for any one or more of the articles specified in the Schedule or for the whole of the supplies.

VIII. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 14th March, 1908.

THE
PARISIAN MILLINERY MART
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the best place for buying
HATS,
RIBBONS,
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DRESS-GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SITARAM BUILDING,
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WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kalkeripore Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

TELEGRAMS:—"BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.

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J. M. BARRIES' FUNNY COMEDY.

Friday, March 20th.—"The Admirable Crichton." Which ran for 700 nights at the Duke of York's Theatre.

THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.

Saturday March 21st.—"Raffles."
(THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN).

JULIA NEILSON AND FRED. TERRY'S GREAT LONDON TRIUMPH.

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Record run at Comedy Theatre.

PINERO'S MASTERPIECE,

Tuesday, March 24.—"His House in Order."

W. W. JACOB'S SCREAMINGLY FUNNY COMEDY.

Wed., March 25.—"The Beauty and the Barge. Which ran three years at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

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Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Seats can now be booked.

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Half Price to all Parts.

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DAILY SKATING SESSIONS,
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H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes:—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico.*

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own sense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 85,

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST IRON PIPES
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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks Sarseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

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A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant
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NOTICE

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

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A Strong powerful wooden built and copper fastened STEAM LAUNCH, 16 tons net tonnage, 52 H. P., 51 feet long, 12 feet broad and 6 feet depth; machinery in good order but requires new boiler. Further particulars from

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
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SH. P. ROVER CAR FOR SALE. Owner buying a larger one. Price s. 2,000. New a year ago Original cost, Rs. 4,000. Machinery simple. A cheap car to keep and easy to drive. Any trial allowed. Beginner taught to drive. Apply Flag Lieutenant, Admiral's House, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

	Rs.
BEAUTIFUL self-driving VICTORIA, by Whitlock, London, imported in August 1906. In first rate condition, complete with Shafts, Pole and Chains, Lamps, and Foot Break; priced very low, photo can be sent...	1,000
Set English brass mounted double HARNESS...	200
SIDE SADDLE, A. and N. Stores	100
BECHSTEIN COTTAGE PIANO, in very good condition with 3 in. lined case ...	600

Reasonable offers considered.

Apply—
SURGEON-GENERAL TREVOR,
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LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 15.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 16.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
20 Bars Silver ...	38,420	London	Peninsular	D Sassoon & Co
1 Box Sovs	11,250	Aden	Oceana	A & J Laljee

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [16TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay balance is Rs. 44 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 7/8d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29/32d. on demand, the Credit rate being steady at 1s. 4 3/32d. 3 months' sight. Bills are still very scarce and if a decent line were offered, a buyer could be found at 1s. 4 1/16d. 3 months' sight. There are only small buyres of Bank Paper. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 1 months' sight—France		168 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		141
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		197

Government Paper.

The market opened to-day at 95 11/16 ready and 95 13/16 for the settlement and closes unchanged. For some time the principal dealers have been absent from the market and the increase in the Bank of Bombay balance has so far had little or no effect. Calcutta market is advised steady at 95 5/8 ready and 95 13/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95-11
1st Settlement...	...	„ 95-13

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar silver in London closed 1/16 down at 25¼ ready and 25⅜ for delivery in two months' forward. New York was ¼ down at 55½. Locally the market has been quiet. Ready bars opened at 67½ ex-duty and close unchanged. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	67	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	66	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	66	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Yesterday there was a further drop in prices and Good Broach was done at Rs. 258¼, while fine Khamgaum-Akola, March delivery, was sold at Rs. 198. This morning prices for these descriptions were quoted Rs. 262 and Rs. 200 respectively. The margin between Good and Fine Broach has been reduced to Rs. 4 and there were sellers of the latter to-day at Rs. 266. The market is irregular but the general feeling is weak, and there is little doing except settlement. Prices close as under.

In ready cotton only a small business is reported.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	266/7	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	262	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kamptí	212	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	204	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	200	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	193/4	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	189	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	192	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	179	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	182	May
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	170	March
Good Westerns ...	225	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar .	249	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	9,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-A.	A. M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·56	5 57	5·57	5·56	5 53
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·46	5·39	5·32	5 29
+01	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is slightly easier for forward business, and the demand is falling off. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8	3	0 B. T.
April-May	„ 8	9	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore,	Rs. 9	7	6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerath	„ 10	0	6 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Prices continue firm, but the demand is limited. We quote as under :—

Maggy ... ... Rs.	54	8	0 to Rs. 55 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat Rs.	58	0	0 to Rs. 58 8 0

Poppyseed :—

April-May	Rs. 10	14	6

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 31	8	0
April-May	„ 32	8	0

Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs. 24	8	0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs. 5	2	0

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

	Rs. 43	8	0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ...	Rs. 6	0	6 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	1,370	
India	59	1/2
Indian Specie Bank	51	
Mills :—		
David	381	1/4
Kohinoor	720	
Maneckji Petit	3,170	
Currimbhai Mill's	1,025	
Presses :—		
Munmor Press	270	
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co.	129	
Bombay Steam Nav. ordinary...	260	
Central India Mining	422	1/2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,030	
Marcks and Co.	129	
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	570	
Amritsar-Patti	115	
Tapti-Valley	427	1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	8,508	bales
Wheat	9,121	cwts.
Linseed	618	„
Rapeseed	1,520	„
Gingellyseed	3,039	„
Poppyseed	22	
Groundnuts	495	„
Castorseed	2,700	„
Rice	4,859	„
Myrabollams	8,998	„
Cottonseed	10,125	„
Mowraseed	211	„
Gram	1,185	„
Joowar	662	„
Maize	16	„

THE Park-lane mansion owned by the late Mr. Alfred Beit, the millionaire diamond magnate, is to be sold by auction Messrs. Trollope, the estate agents who have the sale in hand, have issued an illustrated book, which contains views of the handsome breakfast-room, library, central hall, principal staircase, winter garden, billiard-room, dining-room and study. The property is held on lease from the Duke of Westminster at a ground rent of £1,160 per annum.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 14th March, 1908, as compared with the statement of 7th March. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 7. Rs.	Mar. 14. Rs.
Capital ...	100,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	36,34,160	36,24,847
Public Deposits at Branches ...	66,07,624	73,83,190
Other Deposits...	764,92,632	8,02,20,464
Post Bills ...	17,856	18,474
Sundries ...	20,11,129	20,52,845
	Rs.. 11,04,63,421	11,29,97,820
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	126,74,035	1,29,73,482
Other authorised Securities...	16,79,693	19,21,457
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	230,41,359	2,64,61,114
Loans do. do. do.	232,27,857	2,16,80,974
Bills discounted and purchased ...	222,04,269	2,13,57,560
Dead Stock ...	3,31,132	3,81,941
Stamps ...	5,395	5,236
Bullion	4,74,357	4,28,713
Balances with other Banks...	13,91,643	8,12,589
Sundries ...	1,62,118	1,71,697
Cash ...	224,11,662	2,68,83,054
	11,04,63,421	11,29,97,820

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the Examination for the Office of Pleader of the High Court held on 3rd February, in order of merit :—Dalal, Motiram Tribhovandas; Jog, Narayan Sadashiv; Oak, Dattatraya Sitaram; Devdhar, Ganesh Kashinath; Muzumdar, Shripad Narayan; Doshi, Ramji Manekchand; Khote, Ganpatnath Eknath; Murdeshwar, Shivrao Mamrao; Billimoria, Ardeshir Framji; Kaikini, Vithal Venkatrao; Parikh, Gordhandas Koshavlal; Taskar, Trimbak Shankar and Karnatki, Purushottam Trimbak.

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the Examination for the Office of Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts held on 3rd February, in order of merit :—Mehta, Amratlal Gangaram; Bhatt, Ganpatlal Goverishanker : Joglekar, Vireshvar Purushottam : Dixit, Trimbak Vishnu; Sanghavi, Sankalcand Devji; Desai, Kanaiyalal Narbheram : Dharwarkar, Yelgur Vasudeo; Mandpe, Vinayak Hari; Trivedi, Chunilal Shamji; Murudkar, Sitaram Narayan; Kuber, Wasudeo Dinkar; Hoskot, Anant Hanmantrao; Sapkar, Ganesh Narayan; Patel, Narandas Laxmidas; Garud, Siddhanath Dhonddev; Pingle, Anant Moreshwar; Desai, Thakorlal Chimanlal; Kanhere, Nagesh Damodar; Telang, Sambarao Mangesh; Vede, Rajaram Vishnu; Deshmukh, Dinkar Trimbak; Kulkarni, Nilkant Gopal; Behere, Dattatraya Janardan; Trivedi; Jatashankar Udevji; Ghanekar, Somnath Narayan; Mirikar, Narayan Yeshwant : Nandi, Jatashankar Ishwarchand; Sane, Ganesh Ramchandra; Tatake, Ganesh Krishna; Sonalkar; Keshav Mahadeo; Dikshit, Madhav Trimbak; Mantri, Vasudeo Keshav; Ziyauddin Mahomed Usman Maulvi; Dixit, Shankar Parasharam; Kolangade, Ramchandra Govind: Nargundkar, Shriniwas Shankar; Upadhye, Sitaram Appaji; Gavankar, Shankar Krishnaji, Mugutkar. Bhimshankar Yeshwant; Patwardhan, Gangadhar Hari; Vora, Mulchand Nemchand; Raichur, Ramchandra; Bodhrayacharya · Ugale, Ramchandra Jagannath; Bania alias Talaty. Chhotalal Nanalal; Nanavati, Jagmohandas Narbheram; Row, Shankar Mangesh; Paranjape, Dinkar Krishna; Shah, Munilal Padamshi; Muthe, Rajaram Krishna; Shah, Keshavlal Harilal; Jhaveri, Nathabhai Tapidas; Vaidya Suryashanker Bajibhai; Mulaya. Laxman Narayan; Dhaneshwar, Ramchandra Gangadhar; Kamodia; Magan-lal Chhaganlal; Nagarsbet, Brijbhukandas Rajaram; Nene, Damodar Trimbak; Hanebarahatti, Dattatraya Gangadhar; Pandya, Nageshwar Dolatbhai; Vaidya, Purushottam Vishnu.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th March 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES. D.	H.	M.	TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs.	Mt
Turkey	16	6	25 a m	5	50
Teheran	16	1	49 p m	0	49
Suez	16	2	25 p m	0	31

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).

Telegraph line to Ahvaz (Persia) interrupted until further notice, telegrams for this place should bear the words "Post Bushire" and be charged accordingly (29-1-08).

Moulmein Route to Siam via Kanbari interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Kanbari and Bangkok (15-3-08)

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Feb. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	7,000	16,000	.....	3,000
Or per mile of Railway	50	113	.....	163
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	37,555	1,08,204	151	1,45,910
Total for 8 weeks	44,555	1,24,204	151	1,68,910
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,173	35,562	1,277	43,013
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	44	252	9	305
Total to corresp date do.	42,315	2,40,469	2,024	2,84,808

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 20,013
Decrease to date..... „ 1,15,898

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th Feb. on 172·3 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	200	....	700
Or per mile of Railway	29	12	....	41
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,863	3,140	19	7,019
Total for 9 weeks ..	4,363	3,340	19	7,719
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	272	626	8	906
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	36	....	52
Total to corresponding date do. ..	2,716	3,935	37	6,688

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 81
Do. to date..... „ 1,104

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Feb. on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,75,000	2,95,000	7,000	4,77,000
Or per mile of Railway	99	167	4	270
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	10,49,590	22,16,589	47,138	33,13,317
Total for 8 weeks	12,24,590	25,11,589	54,138	37,90,317
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,83,380	3,60,708	2,801	5,41,987
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	104	204	1	307
Total to corresp date do.	14,23,804	28,73,923	41,307	43,38,813

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 64,267
Do. to date..... „ 5,48,496

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATHEN—March 14, at Nungumbankum, Madras, the wife of F. B. Wathen, of a daughter.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 46m., Sun sets 6h. 49m. High water, 11-22m, 11-47a. Low water, 5-21m., 5-12 a.
Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 10-30 a.m., 10-45 a.m., and 10-50 a.m.
Public meeting of Parsis, re High Court Case, Allbless Bang, 5 p. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 5-9 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, the Flying Ballet, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p. m. and 9 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 58·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h. a.m.; Mar. 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m. Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, March 18.—Bank Holiday. Bombay Extra Races. Sun rises, 6h. 45m.; Sun sets, 6h. 49m.; High water, 11-54m., Low water, 5-44m., 5-45a.
Thursday, March 19.—Karachi Ice Company, 17 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. St George's Nursing Association, Annual Meeting, Port Trust Office, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 44m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m. ; High water, 0-11m., 0-26a. ; Low water, 6-11m., 6-17a.
Friday, March 20.—Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6-44m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 0-36m., 0-59a. Low water, 6-37m., 6-48a.
Saturday, March 21.—Elphinstone College Sports, Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Light Horse, Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding. Point to Point Races and Gymkhana, Santa Cruz. 4-15 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company. 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets. 6h. 50m. High water 1-3m., 1-38a. Low water, 7-4m., 7-18a.
Sunday, March 22.—3rd Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 1-33m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-33m., 7-50a.
Monday, March 23.—Grant Medical College, Lord Reay Lecture. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets. 6h. 51m. High water, 2-6m., 2-50a. Low water, 8-7m. 8-28a.

N. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,0 74, the daily average being 140. The total of new patients was 468.

J. N. WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, Bombay, during the last month were :—Attendance 1,469, average 50·7, chief prevailing diseases being malarial fevers, round worms Bronchetis and indigestion.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF A MOTOR-CAR DRIVER.—Baba Mia Shaikh Mahomed who was driving his master's motor-car No. 395, by which Rangu, a Hindu, was knocked down on Friday night and killed, was charged before Mr. Dastur Magistrate, yesterday, in the Mazagon Police Court, with driving the motor-car in a rash and negligent manner. Further inquiry stands adjourned.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Quickstep	The Advance Guard..... Eilenberg
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne ..... Auber
Selection	Rip Van Winkle..... Planquette
Valse	Die Zauberin ..... Rawstone
Songs and Dances of the North of Scotland....	Godfrey
Russian Dance..	Le Patineurs ..... Tchakoff
Intermezzo	Fairy Dreams ..... Von Blon

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No one can fail to mark the patent signs of Calcutta's progress in the numerous new buildings springing up in different parts of the city. Extensions and removals to new premises are the order of the day with business houses and moving with the spirit of the times Messrs. Lipton and Co., Ld., will in the course of a few weeks' time find themselves in possession of one the finest set of godowns in Calcutta. These are located in Western Street off Bentinck Street and have been specially constructed for them with a view to providing the necessary facilities for the successful carrying on of the large and growing trade that has been built up by the enterprise of Lipton and Co., Ld. The building is four-story high and the groundfloor alone has a space of some 9,000 square feet. The work of construction is well advanced and one cannot help being struck by the size of the godowns and the careful manner in which the arrengements have been planned for dealing with the immense quantity of tea and provisions that will eventually pass through. The godowns which are constructed on a steel frame work are lofty, well ventilated and lighted and will be fitted with electric lifts, tramways and other labour saving appliances.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 16.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has been pleased to give a promotion of Rs. 30 to Mr. Viswanath, the Police Superintendent of the State, in recognition of good services, besides being given a good certificate appreciating his services very highly in connection of the recovery of the theft of jewels belonging to the Maharaja, which were stolen away from "Shantibhoowan" sometime back.

The programme of the journey of His Highness is now out. He will leave on Monday next the 16th, arriving in Bombay on Tuesday the 17th where he will stay the whole day before leaving by Poona Train on 18th morning, reaching Kolahpur on 19th to be present at the wedding of the daughter of Chhatrapati Maharaj of Kolahpur.

The Police of Wadhwan have made a clever arrest of a Lohana who is being prosecuted for the offence of taking away two girls of the Koli caste aged about 14 years each, for the purpose of marrying them to Banias on false representation that they were Bania girls.

At Dhagandhra several State servants have been publicly inoculated by Doctor Baria and asked the rayats to follow their example so that they might enjoy immunity from plague.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Inverarity continuing the cross-examination of Koochukshah.

What was the year that you went to Ahmedabad to meet Ali Shah? About 1883.

What month? About the cold season.

How many family houses there were in Ahmedabad? At first there was only one and then another was purchased.

Which house did you meet him in? In the first older house.

Who came there to give money? People from Kathiawar and the surrounding places.

How many Khoja followers were there then at Ahmedabad? I think very few.

How many? I can't say.

Did you ever hear that Ali Shah on that occasion met his followers at Ganode? I never heard that.

Was he on a tour through Kathiawar that time? Yes.

The money you told us was taken to the Dufterkhana? Yes.

You told us that with regard to up-country collections money was sent to Dufterkhana? Yes.

Then why was it sent to the Dufterkhana? Because, the Kamaria who received it was full Varas of Junagadh.

To the further questions put witness said that moneys were sent by Hundies and that he could not say what the amount was.

Mr. Inverarity : You know Virier Cassum was examined on Commission? I believe so.

Did you instruct your Solicitors to question him? I do not remember.

Do you know why he was examined at his own house? I do not know.

As a matter of fact he was examined in his own house because he was exempted from personal attendance in the Court of Junagadh? I do not know.

Will you answer that question? I was not there. I do not know.

You never heard? I believe he refused to attend the Court.

The Judge : Kindly answer it.

The witness: It may be that he was exempted.

Continuing witness said that with the exception of Virier Cassum witness did not remember if any other living person was present. He went to the Rajkote races in 1893. Witnesses have been examined there on Commission. He cannot remember if he had instructed his Solicitors to question those witnesses if they had given him money. He did not ask his Solicitors because he thought that would not be disputed. Shaik Khan was present at the time that he had got offerings of Rajkote. He was dead now.

Witness said further that it was well known in the family. The present Agakhan was not at Rajkot when witness was there. He did not ask his Solicitors to examine any witnesses in Karachi with regard to the offerings received by him. His reasons were he thought that the matter would not be disputed; another reason was that Aga Khan had agreat many fanatic followers in Karachi.

Mr. Inverarity :—What do you mean by fanatic followers? I mean those followers who consider Aga Khan as their god.

The Judge : Do you know the meaning of the word fanatic.

The witness: By that I mean a man who would do anything for him.

You said that witnesses were examined at Gowdar? Yes.

Witness said he did not ask his Solicitors to examine any witnesses at Karachi with regard to his offerings, because he thought that matter would not be disputed. With regard to presents from Disabar, near Meshed, witness said they were sent by Karavans. There were three or four bundles of saffron. Witness said it was usual to send an article like 3 or 4 bundles of saffron to Bombay. The Badakshanis come to Bombay sometimes to make "didar" to Aga Khan. He did not mention in the course of this case of any offerings received by him at Muscat.

Why were "disbad" presents sent to Duftarkhana instead of Jamatkhana? Because they were Persians and have nothing to do with Jamatkhana.

Witness said that he claimed the right to be buried at Hassanabad; so also members of the family. Because it was their family graveyard.

How did it become your family graveyard?—Because my grandfather was buried there.

Any other reason? It hasbeen a family graveyar for so many years.

Any other? Even if it was bought by Ali Shah or presented by a Khoja it was only for the reason of of keeding it a family graveyard.

Continuing witness said that one portion of it was bought by Ali Shah, and the other may have been presented by a Khoja.

What document have you got to show that? I have no. document in my possession. Everything is with Aga Khan

As a matter of fact Ali Shah was not buried there? No. Witness said that neither Shahbuddin Shah nor Nouruddin Shah was burried there. Hassan Ali's wife was not buried there nor Hassaim Shah.

Are you an heir of Ali Shah? I am not his heir

Are you an assignee of Ali Shah? No.

Witness could not say how many boxes there were at Hassanabad for putting collections.

Mr. Inverarity :—Was not the second box removed from Hassanabad because the collections were small.

Mr. Bahadurji :—These are two questions contained in one, my Lord.

Mr. Inverarity :—I ask my learned friend not to interfere.

Mr. Bahadurji :—Does your Lordship allow itto be put in that form.

The Judge :—I don't take down such questions.

Before the dispute arose only two persons were burried there? Yes.

Who were they? They were Ayul Hussain and Hyder Kuli Khan.

Jalal Shah died in Teheran before witness was born and his father Hassan Ali was in Bombay. He heard from the elders of the family that his grandfather ordered his father to be buried in the same place where he was buried. A large number of the members of the family were buried at Najikand others at Kerbella. The latter place contained the tomb of Imam Hussain.

You have told us that collections from the boxes at Hassanabad were taken to the Dufterkhana? Not directly. The money goes to the Jamatkhana and the to the Dufterkhana.

You have told us they were taken to Dufterkhana? I say I made a mistake.

You have told us that you have heard of the release passed by Shamsuddin 4 years ago? Yes. It is true.

Witness said he first heard of the release, but he cannot say the exact time. He never heard of it when Mr. Framjee was explaining the release to Haji Bibi. He was not attending to those instructions. He had nothing to do with them. He did not remember if he was present on any of those occasions. He might have been in the house; nor did he remember of any interview with Mr. Dinshah. He knew that Haji Bibi was consulting on her own affairs.

When did you come to hear of the plaintiff's case with reference to the release? When she came to Gulabchand.

When did you first see the release? Four years ago my nephew showed me the document.

Witness said it was after plaintiff had gone to Gulabchand. Witness knew that letters were written by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, on behalf of both himself, the witness, and the plaintiff. It might be a mere coincidence that letters were written on the same day by that firm on behalf of both the parties. Sometimes Jalal Shah accompanied him when he went to the Solicitors.

Here an affidavit dated 20th November, 1905, was read to the witness by Mr. Inverarity and it was put in.

In this affidavit you say you had been helping the plaintiff. Is this true? It is true.

Is it true that Messrs. Framjee and Dinshah have long consultations at various times with you on the subject of the plaintiff's claim? Yes.

Is it true that you knew what passed between the plaintiff and Messrs Framji, Dinshah during the years 1901, and 1903? Yes.

And these consistent with the evidence you gave to-day? Yes. When I said I knew I meant only of what is said to me.

Witness said that he intended by it to convey to the Court that he had no personal knowledge. The affidavit was drafted by Mr. Dadachanji. He told Mr. Dadachanji that his knowledge was derived entirely from what the plaintiff and Jalal Shah had told him.

Did you see Messrs. Framji and Dinshah with reference to the plaintiff's claim in those years? I might have gone there, but I do not remember.

Witness said he can't remember whether he told Mr. Dadachanji about this, that he was helping the plaintiff in those years. He used to carry in those years any message which plaintiff wanted to give to her solicitors. He did not intend to convey to the Court that he had any personal knowledge about the plaintiff's claim. He had conversations with Messrs Framjee and Dinshah on the racecourse and other place. Mr. Framjee was his friend. When he said it was of vital importance that Payne & Co. should be restrained from acting for the 1st defendant, he said so from information.

What did Framjee tell you? Framjee told me that plaintiff had a verd good case Aga Khan had retained all the Counsels in Bombay and so Framjee was afraid to go to Court.

Who was present? Moochilshah.

Anybody alive? No.

When did he tell you? He repeated this whenever he saw me, either in the house or in racecourse or whenever I took witness a message to him said that he did not discuss the release with Mr. Framjee. He can't remember whether plaintiff had consulted Mr. Framjee in reference to her claim. He cannot remember if he had taken a message to Mr. Framjee in reference to the Poona property which plaintiff had claimed.

Did you go to Mr. Framjee on behalf of the plaintiff and asked him whether he had received any reply from Agakhan in regard to the Poona property? I can't remember.

Witness said that as far as he knew he denied a statement to that effect in Framjee's bill of costs but he can't say if it was false or not.

Is that a false statement? I can't say,

Witness said that the first time he saw the release was in 1905. He never alleged that the Agakhan family was a joint Hindu family but he alleged that it was a joint family with regard to the book, he said that that copy was given to him by Bibi Saheb. He had another copy with him. It was not mentioned in the affidavit of documents because he thought the fact would not be disputed. He can't remember if he had shown it to Mr. Dadachanji. It was a family book. He cannot give the date of his visit to China. Haji Beg had given him as a wedding present a golden cup which Hassan Ali won it at the races. Subsequently he sold it away. He got in all about Rs. 3,000 as wedding presents.

Mention the name of any child of a living Khoja whom you have named. I can't remember.

Was anybody present? Kamaria Kaji was present when he named a child Ratansi.

Who is Ratansi? He is not in Bombay now.

Witness said further he could not mention the name of any other child, nor could he remember the name of a living Khoja whose child had been named by any other member of the family except Aga Khan.

To the further questions put, witness said that the brothers and sisters of Hassan Ali and their decendant were members of the joint family and it was a mistake to say that the members of the joint family consisted of only parties to the suit. It was a fact that he managed the Commission on his behalf as well as on beh

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1908

IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

THE Nile has been from all time a highly appreciated river, doing, year in and year out, more for the land it fertilises than any stream elsewhere. But the moment that British engineers got their hand in they made the old Nile perform a still greater work for Egypt and the Sudan by controlling its periodical exuberance and storing its floods. "Irrigation in Egypt under British Direction" was the well-chosen title of Sir Haubury Brown's paper, read before the meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on the 25th of February. The author confined his remarks to work done within a certain tract, excluding the Sudan and Upper Egypt as being parts of too vast an area to be included in one review of Egyptian irrigation. He coupled with his review the name of Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff who, caught in the Suez Canal by the discriminating eye of the late Lord Dufferin, was chosen as the man to broaden the area of Nile irrigation and administer the department that should carry out his plans. The tact and courage required for both tasks, were possessed in a high degree by Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff. The officers of his staff were described by Sir Hanbury Brown as "animals of high mettle, occasionally unduly restive." The "Consuls-General of Egypt and their kind" were men who had axes to grind, if possible, by the newly appointed Director of Irrigation. But he knew how to manage and reconcile these incongruous elements, while doing his duty and gaining the confidence of the people. In the discussion that followed the reading of the paper, Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff modestly compared himself to the old figure-head of a ship that carries men to scenes of high achievements. He bore generous testimony to the excellence of his lieutenants, described how he himself had a comfortable home in Cairo. While they were living, roughly housed, here and there, wherever their arduous work lay. The Egyptian officials had to learn that bribery and favour were no longer roads to justice in the matter of a water-supply. They then began to attribute supernatural powers to the "Shaitan, named Moncrieff," for he was everywhere at once and knew all that was going on, not realising that the Inspectors did most of the ubiquity business. Lord Cromer, whose robust appearance on the eve of his 67th birthday was a welcome sight, presided at the meeting, having induced the House of Lords to anticipate by a day the discussion on the Congo in which he was to take part, to enable him to keep his previous engagement to the Society of Arts. In introducing Sir Hanbury Brown to the audience, he spoke of the large part played by the Irrigation engineers in the salvation of Egypt, of the difficulty they experienced from lack of money, how their projects were restricted by the smallness of the funds at their disposal. Money had to come from agricultural development, and Egypt was just then on the verge of bankruptcy. But thanks to the gradual carrying out of the Irrigation plans the cultivable area was almost doubled, the corner abolished, and Egyptians taught that "usurers and vendors of alcoholic drinks are not the only products of Christian Civilisation."

In May 1883, the British direction of the Irrigation Department in Egypt was inaugurated, the Khedive appointing Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff as Director on Lord Dufferin's nomination. The Director at once set about a study of the land by a tour of personal inspection, and within a year, selected, and was joined by, a staff of four engineers from his own service, the Indian Irrigation Department—Colonel Ross, Sir William Willcocks, Mr. Foster, and Sir H. Brown—all men with practical experience of canal systems. They set to work in their respective circles, with orders to do all they could at the least possible cost, to make, in fact, bricks without straw, for Egypt was then in the direst poverty. Language and the lie of the land had both to be learned, the work, or non-work, of predecessors to be studied, vested rights combated, native Governors of Provinces conciliated or opposed and confidence inspired in the cultivators. The "good old times" when the powerful and the rich had all the water they wanted, even getting the poor fellaheen to construct monopolising dams for them, were to end. Justice to poor and rich alike in a water supply was the problem to be solved, not often to the entire satisfaction of the rich who clamoured and intrigued for more than common justice could grant. Sir Hanbury Brown gave some amusing instances of tough battles with overbearing Governors. But abuses being dealt with decisively by the new Inspectors, soon ceased, and even disputes among poor cultivators, who quarrelled over the water when it reached them and took to settling irrigation questions with the stout stick or "nabout" argument, were eventually referred to the English Inspector. How to maintain the channels and banks in repair was a serious difficulty in a land where the corvée was the only recognised system of Government labour. The corvée entailed the Kourbash. As Lord Cromer observed it is not easy to persuade men they must work for wages who have been made to work from childhood by the lash. The new Department had to get the work done and yet to wean the people from the corvée. The system was found to be totally inadequate—even when 165,000 unpaid labourers were employed—to the task of clearing silted-up channels preparatory to admitting water for the irrigation of the cotton crop, Egypt's great capital wealth. Some means had to be devised for the reduction of this excessive labour and scientific methods of doing the work introduced. The Finance Minister handed over all the money he could spare to pay wages to labourers, contract and corvée work went on side by side the Pashas, who loved the Kourbash, condemning the former in season and out of season. Fortunately the new reformers had the support of the Minister of the Interior and went on their beneficent way in spite of astonished Governors of Provinces. By degrees, said Sir H. Brown, the corvee, this wasteful inefficient and unmanageable as well as inhuman system, came to an end like a bad dream.

The restoration and raising of the Delta Barrage was the first great work of the new regime. It had been designed by a French engineer in 1843 to obviate the necessity for deep water channels by raising artificially the river water-level. This barrage held up the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile about 15 miles north of Cairo, below the point of bifurcation. Its construction was completed in 1861. But the foundations were bad and even in 1867 it had shown signs of giving out. After much consideration, it was decided in 1883 on the advice of Sir William Willcocks, to restore the Delta Barrage. The work was accomplished in five seasons by Colonel Western and Mr. Reid—Indian engineers again. Views of the two great sections of this barrage gave an idea of the huge extent of the work, and showed the canals into which it forces the Nile's summer water. When these are full, the surplus is allowed to flow down in nature's channels to the sea. This restoration of the Delta barrage reduced the amount of labour required for clearing the artificial channels, and the water secured by it soon doubled the cotton crop, irrigated the peasants' maizefields, lowered the cost of cultivation, added a million acres to the arable area of Egypt, doubled the value of the land, and reduced the land-tax. All counted up, the £3,800,000 expended, brought in a return of several hundred per cent. But much will have more all the world over, and new projects for a larger supply of water were entertained. The Assouan Dam was, on the advice of Sir William Willcocks, undertaken. This was to store 2,500 cubic metres of water, five-twelfths, as Sir H. Brown averred, of the required supply. Archæologists raised a cry against the submersion of the Island of Philæ, scene of the fine ruins of ancient Egyptian architecture, work for which modern engineers have apparently little veneration, in comparison with agricultural progress in the land of the Pharoahs, and "twenty-six feet were knocked off the top of the dam in the design" to satisfy "men who had probably never seen the ruins." It is but fair to say that the engineers carefully under-pinned the fine old temples making their position more secure than it has been for ages. Mr. Morris, who was one of those building the Assouan Dam, remarked later that when Sir Hanbury Brown was deploring the low state of the Nile in his circle, he, Mr. Morris, 700 miles away, was rejoicing as he was enabled to put through work in that year that in normal Nile conditions would have taken three to accomplish. The results of the Assouan storage, though not yet published officially, are enormous, the sale value of the land affected has risen by over twenty-three million pounds and the cotton crop of Lower Egypt, worth £28,000,000, has been ensured against failure. Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff was succeeded by Sir William Garstin, who has pursued the same enterprising irrigation policy, following up the Assouan dam with the Assiout and Zifta barrages, while the Isma Barrage is under construction, besides hosts of smaller works on canals and channels. Lord Milner's praise of the Irrigation Department "that it was the one branch of the Egyptian service, managed by British chiefs upon which from first to last, it has been possible to look with the most unmixed pride" is a high tribute from a competent judge, but not more than the work accomplished deserved.

SHAKESPEARES WOMEN. IN another part of to-day's issue, we reproduce a paper on Shakespeare's Heroines, read yesterday at the Annual Meeting of the Students' Brotherhood. It is a subject which gives food for thought and speculation. Shakespeare undoubtedly had a noble conception of women and he describes heroic characters, as well as pathetic and merry with equal ease and insight. Undoubtedly the degree he influences and directs the thoughts of other men on the ever present question of women is very great. Ruskin is only one of many leaders of thought who have studied Shakespeare's women characters and drawn therefrom philosophic reflections and brilliant conclusions. Women of the Elizabethan Era lived in an age which fostered heroic qualities. It was an age in which the weak and wavering went to the wall, and in which the law of the survival of the fittest held harsh and undisputed sway. It was an age that produced virile men of the calibre of Columbus and Raleigh, and women of iron purpose and dominant intellect like Elizabeth of England. The eventful sixteenth century was a veritable battlefield whereon the darkness of mediæval tyranny strove to annihilate by violence and bloodshed the insistent and ever-growing demand for light and freedom. In these softer days "when the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt which honour feels," we hardly realize on what an immense scale men's minds were built. The stage on which the actors of that time spoke and moved was so vast, so fraught with danger, so alive with possibilities of joy and sorrow, it is small wonder that "there were giants in those days." Nature ever gives to men mates worthy of them, and Elizabethan women no one will dispute were fitted to be the wives of heroes. In those days there was no division of the sexes in educational matters. If a girl learnt at all, she learnt with her brothers, and from her brother's tutors. There was no question then of knowledge coming to a woman watered down by first passing through the weaker intellect of a governess. Erasmus placed all the treasures of his mind at the disposal of Lady Jane Grey, and he taught her so well that she was able to enter into argument with all the great minds of her day. Truly Shakespeare had material and to spare. He had grand models from which to draw, and he drew them with that heaven-born touch of genius which keeps us all as subjects at his feet.

Shakespeare influences the world for its profound good, but he does not redeem it or reconstruct it. Why? Because he never rises to the finest spiritual heights. The roar of battle was in his ears, and the clash of great events drowned the voice of the angels. He was scarcely conscious of the "still small voice." He felt the revelation of the Unseen, and over and over again in his plays, mysterious and spiritual forces touch and moderate human happenings. But the phenomena he describes were scarcely of the most elevating character. They were on the level of the phenomena of the seance room. He deals in Pucks and Ariels and ghosts, and he describes only elementals or earth-bound spirits. He seems scarcely ever to feel the presence of the great spiritual forces which subtly intensify or temper earthly events. Third-rate minds to-day feel and know what the great Shakespeare never knew,—but they do not possess his genius of soul or his glorious poetic gift of language, and they cannot speak to their fellows so as to arrest their attention. Can one venture to compare Maeterlinck with Shakespeare? Will Maeterlinck not have been quite forgotten, while men still continue to treasure the meanest word Shakespeare ever wrote? This may be, and yet Maeterlinck speaks of things beyond Shakespeare's ken. Maeterlinck speaks to the sub-conscious, Shakespeare to the objective mind. The Belgian philosopher tries to describe the almost indescribable. He is only a forerunner, some day there will arise a man who will describe the indescribable, and his fellows will listen and understand, but first there will come a great awakening. In those days a new Shakespeare will arise, but with the glorious gift of spiritual insight added to all his other gifts, and he will indeed redeem and reconstruct the world. As the Shakespeare we know is the prophet of women, the Shakespeare of the future will more than ever be the prophet and friend of women. When the time is ripe for such a Shakespeare to be born, men will have learnt that the world must be redeemed by woman,—woman purified, ennobled, risen to such lofty heights of spiritual beauty that we strugglers of to-day can scarcely conceive what she will be. Shakespeare saw far into the hearts of women, sympathised and suffered with them and raised them in the estimation of the world. While the ideal he holds aloft is honoured, women will never be utterly debased or degraded, but he goes "thus far and no farther." Could Shakespeare have written of women as Maeterlinck has? Did he too feel the mystery and the wonder of them? If so he has kept these thoughts in his own heart. Many beautiful and never to be forgotten sayings about women are to be found in the writings of Shakespeare, but never does he suggest he is possessed of such deep subtle imaginings as is Maeterlinck when he says of women : "They are indeed nearest of kin to the infinite that is about us, and they alone can still smile at it with the intimate grace of the child, to whom its father inspires no fear. It is they who preserve here below the pure fragrance of the soul, like some jewel from heaven, which none know how to use; and were they to depart, the spirit would reign in solitude in a desert. Theirs are still the divine emotions of the first days, and the sources of their being lie, deeper far than ours, in all that was illimitable."

THE FRONTIER. THE expedition against the Zakka Khel has been a success and the good work of the troops employed in it leaves no room for adverse or captious criticism, but at the same time it is not the first occasion on which our troops have marched or fought as well, though there are some who, it seems, would have us believe so. It is not the first time that a commander has piquetted the hills that commanded his camp-ground. We regret to see signs of a tendency to that extravagant praise with which in these days, unfortunately, we are not unfamiliar. As we pointed out some days ago the presence of our force in the Bazar Valley had a disturbing effect on the other Afridi tribes, so they assembled a jirgah to discuss how they could best get rid of us. The result was, the Zakka Khel were told to leave us alone or things might be made unpleasant by the tribes. This they did and so for the first time perhaps on record our forces recrossed the frontier unmolested during the march. We should probably have just as much trouble in marching down the Bara Valley to-day as we had in 1897, if the same amount of opposition was offered. It is absurd to assert that any re-organisation of recent years would modify the difficulties and hardships of such a march. It is true that much has been done in this respect in recent years, but it must not be forgotten that the design and foundation of the work was prepared long before. In our opinion the recent outbreak in Peshawar city points to the fact that things are not so settled in the neighbourhood of the frontier as some might believe.

JAPANESE PICTURES. A COLLECTOR of Japanese pictures writes to a home contemporary to warn prospective purchasers of the necessity for being on the alert when offers are made to them. He says that forgeries are particularly common at the present time and another consignment is on its way out. The correspondent says: The ingenuity that the Japanese display in this nefarious trade is astonishing. The blocks are cut from old prints in just the same way as the originals were made. The greatest care is taken in watching the colours and in the choice of genuine old paper, when it can be got, on which to take the impressions. Then tea and coffee and tobacco are used to make deceiving stains, and the wormholes are procured by real live insects. This process is simplicity itself. The prints are marked with honey where it is desired that they should be eaten, and are then shut up in a box with the innocent accomplices of the forger, who carry out their duty in the most precise and expeditious manner. How dangerous even to the collector of some skill these prints may be can be imagined. The ordinary amateur, who is commonly deceived by the most obvious reprints such as crop up in almost every public sale nowadays, will be simply at the mercy of them.

THE Inman-Elias Billiard match at Lahore was left unfinished at midnight on Saturday last, the final scores being Elias 3,722, Inman 3,534.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s, s.s. "Nera" left Colombo for Bombay on 15th instant and she is expected here on 18th instant at 6 a.m.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd February shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 213,087 maunds and Rs. 75,639, in the earnings.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Vorwaerts," from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay *via* rice-ports on the evening of the 14th instant.

IT is reported in Calcutta, that Chinese Government are sending a new Resident to Lhassa, by the Darjeeling route.

THE Customs Revenue for the past eleven months, in India, is close upon a Crore of Rupees better than last year.

LADY FRASER, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has had to give up her tour in Northern India, owing to the serious illness of her son, who is now in Calcutta.

MISS BEATRICE ERLE'S theatrical Company will play "Dick Whittington" to-night at the Gaiety Theatre, and a special Matinee for children will be given on Thursday afternoon at 4. Some very smart local allusions will be heard in the course of the pantomime.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE QUESTION OF DEFENCE.

Agricultural Education.

RABBIT DESTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 2.

The days when it was possible to be apathetic concerning defence matters have passed. Not long ago the United States of America were able to get through with a very small standing army. That was before they entered into the world's competition in respect to commercial matters. Their policy was confined to subjects which affected them internally, and it was part of their creed that no possession should be acquired beyond the borders of the American continent. Since then, however, they have, by means of the Spanish war and the acquirement of the Sandwich Islands obtained an interest in territories over the seas, while, at the same time, they have been expanding their commerce in all directions. The President of the United States has affirmed that the Pacific is to be in the future an American sea, and it is with the idea of impressing the world with the power of the American navy in that direction, that the colossal fleet under Admiral Evans has recently been sent from Hampton-roads, round Cape Horn, to San Francisco. Japan, too, which, before the war with Russia, was little thought of, except as an enterprising Eastern Power, has spread out its arms across the world in commercial matters, while it has made a high reputation by reason of its prowess on land and sea against Russia. These two rivals, having entered the competition for supremacy in the Pacific, have very materially altered the old state of affairs there, when the British navy was paramount in Far Eastern waters Australia, under these conditions, cannot afford to sit with folded arms. No country has a greater stretch of coast to protect, and, at the same time there is no other country which, by itself, is so ill-prepared to do the work. The Australian navy at present consists of a few gunboats, of which the Protector is the most formidable, while her land forces, even supposing they could be moved rapidly to any point of possible attack, are much weaker than they ought to be. It is good, in view of these circumstances, to see that the Federal Government are anxious to instil a spirit of military ardour and commonsense patriotism into the breasts of the people of the Commonwealth. Their scheme has been criticised in various quarters, but, so far, no effective alternative to it has been suggested, and, until something better is put before them, the people of Australia will do well to give their close attention to the proposals of Mr. Deakin and his colleagues.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

A drastic reformation of the system of agricultural education, involving the abolition of that antiquated and useless body the Council of Agricultural Education, is under the consideration of the Government. The Minister of Agriculture stated yesterday that it was not intended to fill the two vacancies in the representation of the Government upon the council till the Government had prepared its policy for amalgamating the interests of agricultural education. At present these interests were scattered. In the first place the agricultural high schools were under the control of the Education department. Then the Agricultural department had charge of the farmers' classes and of the numerous experts who are going about the country teaching. Within two years' time the department hoped to be able to take students for a course of irrigation at the Government farm of Wyuna, and in addition to that the Government was practically committed to commence the building of another agricultural college in the southern area next year. All that work was in the hands of the Government. The third controlling body was the Council of Agricultural Education, which had the management of the Dookie and Longerenong college. The aim of the new policy would be to ensure the unity and continuity of all these branches of agricultural education, from the very beginning up to the college. Until the Government had definitely decided as to the policy to be adopted, it was not intended to create any additional interest that might be used to hinder reform, and therefore no further appointments would be made to the Council of the Agricultural Education. It would be necessary either to reorganise the council and reform its administration of the large area of endowment lands, or to amalgamate the interests of the council with those of the Agricultural department. The Minister further stated that the department intended to establish an experimental wheat farm in the dry area, and Mr. Kenyon, the Engineer of Agriculture, had gone to Ouyen to select the site. The department was also making investigations as to the best method of improving the wheat yield. The Agricultural Superintendent (Mr. Lee) had been to New South Wales and South Australia to inquire into what had been done there, and his report would be ready shortly. It would devolve on the department to undertake a scheme to improve the wheat yield. In view of that, he (Mr. Swinburne) had had a long discussion with Mr. Pye, the principal of Dookie College, who had done useful work in cross-breeding varieties of wheat. He had also asked for the co-operation of the council in this direction. It was obvious that with several separate interests controlling various sections of agricultural education, the results must be unsatisfactory. All these interests must be amalgamated.

MONEY IN TREES.

Some idea of the magnitude of the timber trade of Australia may be gained from a few statistics relating to one firm only, quoted yesterday by Mr. W. G Sharp of John Sharp and Sons, Ltd., when saying good-bye to his friends preparatory to making a tour of the world. During his speech Mr. Sharp outlined his career from the time his father sat him on a high stool at the desk to "mark tickets" in 1872. He was born within sound of the circular saw Five years later his father gave him £4,000 and a partnership, a great proportion of which he had the misfortune to lose in the days of depression then prevailing. In 1885 his father set his brother up in the business in the same way, and, having admonished them both, went on a voyage to England. "Hardly had our respected parent got out of sight of the Leeuwin," said Mr. Sharp, "than we burned the place to the ground. It was a grand fire, he added, with a sigh, and was visible for miles. We had friends in the timber trade—good friends who are always in it. We started again, and have progressed ever since." Few people, Mr. Sharp remarked, realised the importance of the timber trade to Australia. Outside of the enormous business done in our own hardwoods and other timber, there was a vast importation of foreign wood, principally Baltic pine. During the last ten years in Baltic alone his own firm had turned over £2,500,000 Timber was a cheap and bulky commodity, and if it could be possible to put all the timber into one stack it would puzzle the most expert timberman how to handle it. It represented 360,000,000 lineal feet of Baltic pine, and it had all been sold in Australia. If stacked as stacked in the yards, it would form a wall 16 feet high each side of the road that would stretch to Brighton, or if laid end to end in boards it would form a pathway three feet wide from Melbourne to London.

ILLICIT TRADE IN OPIUM.

Though the lips of the Customs authorities are sealed on the subject, it is understood that wholesale opium-smuggling has been brought to light and is at present occupying the attention of the Customs and policy officers in the various parts of the Commonwealth. A day or so ago the premises of a tobacconist at Port Adelaide were visited by two police officers and a similar number of Customs officials, and, it is stated, incriminating evidence was found. Subsequently, it is alleged, a statement was made which went to prove that the Port Adelaide case was only a minor factor in the affair and that a system of opium-smuggling was being carried on on a gigantic scale in Australia. It is averred that not only are private individuals implicated, but that the matter is also the subject

[* By Telegraph to Forde, W. de.]

of departmental investigation. The alleged swindle is said to represent thousands of pounds and to be the biggest case of smuggling in the annals of Australia.

The importation of opium is prohibited, but it has been known that it has entered the Commonwealth extensively since prohibition was agreed upon. Efforts have been made to locate the source of its entry for many months, but not until last Thursday was the diligence of the police and Customs officials rewarded. Suspicions having been aroused through the possession of opium by some of the Chinese in Adelaide, Detectives Segerlind and Burford were instructed to take the matter up. Working quietly, incriminating evidence was secured and they called upon the Collector of Customs and obtained from him a warrant to search the premises of H. Ellison, a hairdresser and tobacconist, who carries on business in Lipson Street, Port Adelaide, immediately opposite the railway station. They were assisted by Messrs. Churchward and Batchelor, Customs officials, but found nothing in the shop. The police were not satisfied and indicated their intention to examine Ellison's private residence at Royal Park, near Queenstown. They thoroughly examined the house but were still unsuccessful. Beaten in this direction though still confident they were on the right track there were obliged to admit a temporary defeat. They were leaving the premises with as good grace as circumstances would permit when one of the party noticed that a patch of earth in the yard was softer than the surrounding soil. He drew the attention of the others to it, and on the ground being scooped away, four full tins and a half-full tin of opium were brought to light. So far, Ellison had maintained a calm demeanour, but immediately the tins were discovered he became much agitated. He was taken before the Collector of Customs, to whom he made a statement which showed that smuggling of a well-planned and extensive character had been going on for some time. Its influence extends almost throughout the Commonwealth and at least one Customs official in Sydney is said to be implicated. Business people of some standing are also said to be concerned in the matter, and revelations of a startling character are expected to be made in the course of a day or two. Immediately he got Ellison's statement Mr. Stephens communicated with the Comptroller-General of Customs in Melbourne, and steps have been taken to shoot the guilt home to the chief offenders.

THE DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS.

Dr. Lovegroe president of the Central Board of Health, who attended the recent conference held in Sydney to discuss the use of the Danysz virus for the destruction of rabbits, was interviewed by a representative of the "West Australian" last evening. Each Australian State, including Tasmania, was, he said, represented at the conference by its Chief Medical Officer. The question of destroying rabbits by the virus was carefully and exhaustively discussed, and the conclusion arrived at was that it would be of no use so far as the annihilation of the rodents was concerned. Epidemics could be started among the rabbits by cutaneous inoculation or cutaneous application, or by feeding rabbits on food over which the solution of the virus had been poured, but the epidemics would be of short duration, and consequently of no real value as regards the extermination of the pest. In view of these facts, the conference was of opinion that there was no ground for hope that an effective agent for rabbit destruction would be evolved from experiments with the Danysz microbe. A virus which had been known in Australia for some years had greater virulence than Dr. Danysz's, but even with it the epidemic would only last for a limited period, and die out.

Dr. Lovegrove is forwarding his official report on the conference to the Government.

REVOLVERS.

In view of the exciting and sensational occurrence in Adelaide last week, it may fairly be asked whether the modern revolver is a "deadly" weapon, within the meaning of the Act. According to the report, published elsewhere, a man armed with a six-chambered revolver "ran amok." He fired pointblank at a woman and missed her. Next he based her in a small enclosed yard and fired two more shots at close range, which did no damage, except to a galvanized iron fence. Then the offender sought refuge in his bedroom, a small apartment, where he was bailed up by the police. He fired five or six shots at the officers, and at such close quarters that there should have been several candidates for the morgue, but fortunately nobody was hit by the bullets. One of the detectives returned the fire, and made much better shooting, for he struck his mark three times out of five, and that, too, in such an adroit way that all three wounds were superficial and trifling. As the culprit was ultimately arrested, of course it is a matter for congratulation that his capture was effected at the cost of very little blood letting, but the imputation against the character of the revolver as an effective weapon at close range is by no means satisfactorily explained. In the year which has just closed the deadly pea-rifle, supposed to be a toy weapon, only used by youths, was responsible for no fewer than 44 casualties in the Commonwealth, many of which resulted fatally. Possibly there were more accidents of the kind, but at all events 44 were reported in "The Advertiser" And as these pea-rifles were not intended for human injury, but apparently did their execution wilfully and with malice afore-thought, it looks as though they are more reliable upon their own initiative than the revolver when fired by a man apparently desirous of doing damage. That is to say, the revolver fails to kill a man when it is wanted to do so, while the pea-rifle will provide a corpse without the slightest provocation. The obvious conclusion is that an exchange should be made. School truants and other boys should be permitted to enjoy themselves with the harmless six-shooter, whilst the soldiery and police might, as a terror to evildoers, be armed with the deadly pea-rifle. The suggestion is commanded to the consideration of the Commissioner of Police and the Federal Defence authorities In modern warfare the number of bullets fired is out of all proportion to the men hit on either side, but the percentage of fatalities arising from a careless use of the pea-rifle is exceedingly great.

LAWYER'S FEES.

A much discussed question of legal privilege is involved in a case which was before the Practice Court yesterday. Can a lawyer charge for work that he does not perform? Or to put the point more precisely as regards the present case, can a barrister remain as senior counsel in an action being heard before the Supreme Court, and go on an electioneering tour at the same time! The barrister in question was Mr. Irvine, K.C., and with him was Mr. Davies, and they appeared for plaintiffs in the action of the National Trustees, executors and Agency Company v. Hassett. The hearing lasted for six days, during most of which time Mr. Irvine was away from the court on an electioneering tour, and during his absence Mr. Davies conducted the proceedings. His brief was marked £ 10/10 per day for each refresher, but when the bill of costs came to the taxing master, he cut the fees down to £5/5 per day, holding that, as Mr. Irvine had not handed in his brief, he was still senior counsel in the case, and that Mr. Davies was junior counsel only. Mr. Davies yesterday argued that, in the circumstances, he was really senior counsel, and was therefore entitled to the higher fees; but Mr. Starke, who appeared for the other side, contended that the taxing master was right, and that his certificate should be allowed to stand. After argument Mr. Justice Cussen reserved his decision.

HOW AUSTRALIA VIEWS GERMANS.

At the official reception at Brisbane on Tuesday to the captain and officers of the German warship "Condor," the Premier (Mr. Kidston), in proposing the toast of the captain and officers, said that if they were visiting England to-day naval officers and English gentlemen would doubtless welcome them very frankly and very heartily, knowing full well that at some time in the near future they might be meeting them in the field of battle. That, however, was not the feeling with which those present were greeting their guests. They had in the Australian States a much broader view of things. He hoped the people of the old country would come round to the Australian view of the matter. They in Australia did not know a German or an Englishman. They were just as glad to see Germans as Englishmen come to Australia. There was room in Queensland for many more Germans.

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WHILE a train was passing through a village near Annecy, in the Haute Savoie, about five o'clock in the morning, the engine-driver noticed flames rising from the roof of a tenement-house containing thirteen families. He at once stopped the train, the "Mail" says, and kept the whistle shrieking until he had attracted the attention of the entire population. Thanks to the driver's presence of mind, the inmates of the burning tenement, who were all asleep, were able to effect their escape.

THE DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

MR. DEAKIN'S PROPOSALS.

Loot for the First Comer.

SUPPLEMENTARY FLEET NECESSARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 15.

A telegram from Sydney states that Mr. Deakin, the Premier, in a speech on National Defence of the Colony, said that Australia would lie open to the first-comer but for the supremacy of the British Navy, Australians must realise that they cannot enjoy its protection without a share of the cost.

He detailed the increased expenditure in connection with the scheme laid before the Senate at the end of last January. Mr. Deakin declared that Australia could provide good seamen, but wanted ships, and should be guided by every suggestion of the British Admiralty.

Mr. Deakin concluded his speech by calling for three cheers for the American Fleet coming to Sydney.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Mr. Deakin, in his speech at Sydney, further said that it was proposed to expend £430,000 annually on harbour maintenance and coast defence and £230,000 annually on the construction of a local flotilla of fifteen harbour and coast defence vessels.

The Military scheme providing for universal military training would cost £850,000 per annum. The Officers, he said, would be sent to India to gain experience.

[At Melbourne on February 27th Mr. Deakin at a public meeting said that the Government had asked for opinions upon their defence scheme. He was happy to say that expressions of opinion were flowing in, and still more happy to say that 90 per cent. of them endorsed the whole Government scheme. He believed that the body of the Commonwealth militia to-day, comprising the several militias of the States, was in a more effective condition than it had been in at any time previously. The steps proposed were grave and serious, and carried with them so many obligations for the future that they ought not to be adopted without their full comprehension by all classes. It was to further that object that he and his colleagues were present at that meeting. The defence scheme of the Government did not indicate any change whatever in the original purposes for which it was organised in the several States or afterwards adopted by the Commonwealth. He would first suggest that the defence of the whole of Australia would not be a small undertaking for any people, but for a people of only four millions, clustered practically on one side of the island and a certain portion of its circumference, it was an immense task. The question before them was how to people this continent with those of our own race and our own blood. That was one of the issue entwined with the question of defence. That subject must come before the people many times and in many forms until we have planted a white population all round the rim of our continent These propositions did not indicate in any degree an alteration in the temper of the Australian people. So far as he could judge, they were not to-day one whit more bellicose than they ever were. On the contrary, after graver consideration of the questions around them, there was, if anything, a more sober temper in the Australian people to-day than there was 10 years ago. No people was more pacific in disposition than those whose great task it was to develop this immensely rich continent. He doubted whether there was anybody who had a higher opinion than he had of the British Navy But for it, they should not be where they were or possess what they did Still we could not expect that the British Navy would be able to retain its position of numerical pre-eminence. The signs of the times indicated that the time had therefore come for them to do their share of guarding their sea coast as well as their possessions within their boundaries. It was for them, in as close association as possible with the naval forces of the mother country, to prepare, equip, and man an Australian flotilla to assist the squadron in these seas. He would have said more on this subject were it not that the British Admiralty was an extraordinarily thoughtful and circumspect body and he had not yet obtained their reply to a question he had put to them in this regard. But that was the ideal that was in view. It never was so clear as now that "united we stand, divided we fall." The Government's immediate proposal was to begin early to begin in the schools with physical culture. That would lay the basis of good health and an active life in all classes. This was an enlargement of their present scheme of compulsory education. The more soldiers carried the morals, mind, and obligations of the citizens into warfare, the better it would be for all the people. The Government poli y was based upon co-operation, as close as possible, with the Imperial Navy in the defence of our harbours and coasts. It was based upon the development of the best-trained force they could produce, and in close alliance with all branches of the Imperial Army, from which they could learn lessons of control. What the Government was asking the people to sanction was not merely the adoption of these two main prin iples, but to apply them, subjects to a greater principle still which transformed the whole military system by making it absolutely national in character as well as in aim. Every household should encourage its sons to give their strength to their country as part of the citizenship. It was desired that the whole manhood of this country should rally to its flag as a duty, to rally with pride to the Southern Cross as the old Scottish clans rallied to the Fiery Cross when the war thunder clouds bent low. He held that it was a trust from Providence, a trust to the Empire they held a trust to their children and their children's children.

In conclusion, Mr. Deakin said: Let this country be self-respecting, in view of its trust, dangers, and opportunities. We have this great heritage to hand down. If we fail to hand it down, blame and shame will rest with us, and not with those who come after. We shall be justified in saying "Australia for the Australians" when Australia is held by Australians, fighting for their country, their own home. Then, indeed, we can say "Australia for the Australians: Australia held by Australians for the Australians and the Empire."

[Mr. Deakin stated early in March, with regard to the above message that the Federal Government, realising the significance of the visit of the United States fleet to the Pacific, and the importance upon future development of the appearance of so great a body of warships, decided last December to send a cordial invitation to the President, inviting the presence of the fleet at the principal seaports of Australia. He saw the United States Consul General, Mr. Bray, in order to inquire from him, and through him, whether such an invitation would be welcome. Mr Bray not only assured him that the invitation would be welcome but at Mr. Deakin's request he immediately wrote confidentially to his Government to inform it of Australia's anxiety to secure the presence of the fleet in these waters. Mr. Deakin also wrote confidentially to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador at London, whom he met several times when in England last year, asking him to use his influence and good offices in the matter. After the Government's invitation had been sent through the Governor-General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the possibility of obtaining a visit from the fleet was discussed by the Sydney City Council. Mr. Wade, Premier of New South Wales, telegraphed to Mr. Deakin privately on the subject, and some time ago Mr. Deakin informed Mr. Wade that an invitation had already been sent. In case any intimation on the matter should reach Washington before the official invitation through the British Government, Mr. Deakin cabled to Lord Elgin explaining the position, and asking him to communicate with the United States Government at once. "I have had no reply," states Mr. Deakin, "but the cable message shows that the British Government has acted on our suggestion, and that we are likely to have in Australia a visit from the fleet, which will mark a new era in the history of the part of the world."]

LABOURITES AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Back to the Land Theory.

EXPOSURE BY JOHN BURNS.

"A DELUSION AND A SNARE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Mr. George Whiteley, the Liberal Whip, speaking at Pudsey, warned the sixty-two Liberals who voted with the minority in Friday's division on the Unemployed Workmen Bill, that they cannot serve two masters. If the country began to think that the Party was tainted with socialism there would be a most deplorable split and loss of the Moderates' support.

WRECK OF A LINER.

Three Drowned.

DETACHMENT OF TROOPS SAVED.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liner "Newark Castle" has been totally wrecked off Zululand.

The wife of Major Boys and two of the crew were drowned. The rest were saved, including Major General Dalton and a detachment of troops en route for Mauritius.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Another Attack of Illness.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is suffering from a bad cold and all audiences have been suspended.

PRINCE KUNI IN SPAIN.

Queen Invested with a Japanese Order.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Prince Kuni, who is visiting King Alfonso at Madrid, has handed to Queen Ena the insignia of the Order of the Crown, on behalf of the Empress of Japan.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Effect of Sir E. Grey's Proposals.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

It is thought at Constantinople that the Porte's renewal of the mandates of Foreign Agents in Macedonia was expedited by Sir E. Grey's proposal to have a Governor for Macedonia.

THE MOROCCO WAR.

Mulai Hafid Suspected.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

General Lyantey has left Oran for Morocco.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Mulai Hafid's overtures are regarded with suspicion. It is stated that General Damade has refused to negotiate unless Mulai-Hafid sends to the French Camp the Kaids who are prepared to accept all the conditions.

THE "TATSUMARU" CASE.

Japan's Demands Conceded.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the "Tatsumaru" dispute has been settled.

China has conceded all Japan's demands including the rehoisting of the "Tatsumaru" flag while the Chinese warships fire salutes.

THE PREMIER'S CONDITION.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman yesterday, passed a good day and night but his weakness is considerable.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TOUR.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The match between West Australia and the M. C. C. team has been drawn.

The tour is now concluded.

CANADA AND INDIANS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Canadian Deputy Minister for Labour, has arrived in London to ask the Imperial Government to take joint action in the restriction of influx of Indians into Canada.

In an interview Mr. King said that the matter was most urgent.

12,000 Asiatics including 2,000 Indians landed during 1907 and were over-running British Columbia and lowering the standard of living.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The death is announced of General Sir Cecil East.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Caledonia" with the English Mails of 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 a. m. to-day.

The s s. "Mongolia" left for Colombo and Australia also at the same time.

THE Central Cachar Tea Co., declares a Dividend of 6 per cent. in addition to an *ad interim* Dividend of 4 per cent. paid last October; Chandeypore Tea Company pays 6 per cent; the Alexandra Jute Mills, Limited, pays 6 per cent; and the Bowreah Cotton Mills 5 per cent per annum for the past year.—The

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Bombs Thrown at the Shah.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The bombs thrown at the Shah of Persia were hurled from the roof of a narrow street. One of the infernal machines burst in the air, and the other exploded on striking the ground. The explosion killed the outriders stationed near the Shah's unoccupied motor-car. The tribal cavalry escorting the Shah fled. The Shah who had occupied a carriage at the rear, returned to the palace.

As a result of the outrage, 12 persons were killed. A search of the houses from which the bombs were thrown proved fruitless.

The news of the attempt on the Shah's life has caused the greatest surprise in London, as the situation at Teheran recently was quiet.

The Licensing Bill.

EFFECT ON THE MARKET.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The "Times," in its money market column, states that the outstanding feature is the weakness of brewery shares. Dealers have marked down prices throughout the list as a precaution, and dealings are impossible. Preferred stock in the Brewery and Commercial Trust, Ltd., fell yesterday 2 per cent., while deferred stock fell 3 per cent.

The "Financial Times" declares that the nominal marking-down of the values of brewery and allied stocks represents an aggregate shrinkage of £32,000,000.

The "Daily Telegraph," commenting upon this estimated depression in stocks, asserts that Mr. Asquith's Bill has signed the death-warrant of the Government.

The "Financial News" remarks that the impression was gaining ground this afternoon that the Bill has been introduced for the purpose of "filling the cup" for the House of Lords, and in order to convince teetotallers that it is hopeless inducing the country to agree to views in the direction of spoliation.

The Congo.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S MINATORY SPEECH.

BELGIUM REFUSES TO TAKE OUTSIDE ADVICE.

The minatory tone of the speech delivered by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, during a discussion on the Congo question in the House of Commons, has profoundly impressed Belgium.

King Leopold's professed willingness to dispose of his rights in the Crown domain of Congo for £5,000,000, has provoked sharp criticism.

In the Belgium Chamber of Deputies yesterday, the Premier, M. Schollaert, replying to Sir Edward Grey's menances, declared that Belgium was her own mistress and that she was not responsible to England or to any other country. She refused to accept any advice in the control of matters that were purely Belgian. He refused to circulate a translation of a British White Book on the Congo.

The Chamber by 76 votes to 56, supported the Premier's attitude.

Woman's Franchise

The "Times," in commenting upon Mr. Stanger's Bill, states that when people talk about the successful exercise of the franchise by women in some of the Australasian and American States and Finland, they seem to forget that the problems of government there approximate far more to municipal questions than those which Great Britain deals with. The suffragette leaders have not yet demonstrated that any considerable number of women agree with them.

The American Navy.

PROPOSED DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

The Committee on Naval Affairs in the United States House of Representatives recommends the construction of two steel floating drydocks, capable of accommodating 20,000-ton battleships, one dock to be placed on the Atlantic side and the other on the Pacific side of America. The Committee also recommends the establishment of a naval station with a graving-dock, at Pearl Harbour, near Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands.

Attempted Assassination.

PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA NARROWLY ESCAPES.

A dynamite bomb struck the carriage of Dr. Alcorta, President of the Argentine Republic at Buenos Ayres, but did not explode. Four persons have been arrested in connection with the attempted assassination.

Troubled Russia.

THE RECENT ASSASSINATION PLOT.

At St. Petersburg yesterday a court-martial tried the 60 terrorists who were arrested recently in connection with a plot to assassinate high personages in Russia.

Seven of the prisoners, including two women and a young Italian journalist, named Calvino, who carried a bomb, were sentenced to death.

A Mexican Explosion.

SEVENTY PERSONS KILLED.

An explosion in the Monterey Steel Company's mine, at Sabinas, in Mexico, resulted in seventy persons being killed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major Carruthers and Major Fenner, as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively, of the 59th Rifles.

Captain Finnis, 20th Punjabis, has been granted two years' extension of the tenure of his appointment with the Burma Military Police.

Sanction has been given to the employment of Captain Elgee, South Wales Borderers, with the Egyptian Army.

Captain Boyall, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion of that Regiment.

The following Royal Artillery Officers embark for India, as stated:—Major Vincent, No. 94, Siege Company, on 27th March. Captain Spiller, 82nd Company, Royal Field Artillery, on 27th March. Lieutenant Shaw, 18th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on 3rd April.

On vacating the Command of the Meerut Division Lieutenant General Henry, Royal Engineers, is permitted to reside out of India.

Majors Houghton and Berger, 69th Punjabis, are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively, of the Regiment.

Major Hall, 47th Sikhs is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

Captain Tudor, S. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is posted to the 67th Battery, Royal Field Artillery on promotion, and Captain Elliot 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery is appointed to S. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

The Bishop of Madras has been suffering from a sharp attack of illness since Saturday and was unable to hold Ordination at Vepery in the morning. He has been obliged to cancel all engagements for the week.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

TURF TOPICS.

Athletics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Though the days for the decision of the Lincolnshire Handicap and Grand National Steeplechase draw nearer, there has been no support for any animal tending to make a pronounced favourite in either race. The fact is that in these days the taste for anti-post betting is not what it was, and most punters are inclined to take a reasonable price on the day, rather than long odds about a candidate, which may never go to the post. What has grown in recent years, however, is the tendency to try and pick a double, and all sorts of combinations are favoured for the Lincoln and National. Of course the nice odds proves a temptation to many and perhaps it is one of the best means (in connection with racing) by which one can risk a small sum with prospects of picking up a big one for it. At the moment, Land League, Sham Fight, Bellatrix and Monitor appeal most to the writer for the Lincoln, and the most likely four for the National are (in his opinion) Barrabas II, Tom West, Paddy Maher and Kirkland. Bellatrix would certainly have more supporters were it not for the prejudice against fillies in the Spring but as this is Leap Year, in which the sex are supposed to have a special chance, perhaps she may get there. Then if one knew if Monitor would he "slipped" for the Lincoln, there would be less uncertainty, but the French colt has other early engagements here. Perhaps the safest double would be Tom West and Land League, while Barabbas II and Monitor represent a longer shot, which may look promising in a few weeks.

ITEMS.

S. H Darling, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, had a narrow escape but is now fairly on the road to recovery.

F. Mason has ridden 20 winners out of 93 mounts this year and tops the list of winning jockeys under National Hunt Rules.

In 1880 (Leap Year) a filly won the Lincolnshire Handicap, and the Grand National also went to one of the same sex.

The post-mortem on Persimmon showed that the thigh-bone had been fractured, in addition to the injury to the pelvis. It is understood that the skeleton of the stallion will be preserved.

The International Horse Show at Olympia will open on June 18 and close on the 27th of that month, while the prize money will amount to £10,000.

Springbok is a good name for a steeplechase and many good judges fancy the animal will do well in the Grand National.

FOOTBALL.

The prospects of Manchester United bringing off a double and winning both the League Championship and the Football Association Cup, were considerably improved on Saturday. The former honour is a virtual certainty, in spite of the recent home defeat by Blackburn. Many thought this denoted staleness but the team rose to the occasion in capital fashion against Aston Villa, in the third round of the Cup. As the match was played on the Villa ground the home team was greatly fancied, but the Manchester men gained a splendid win. Another noted team in Newcastle United made a step forward by defeating Liverpool, though the latter put up a good fight. Both Menchester United and Newcastle ought to get through the fourth round and one or both should reach the final. The prospects of Southern teams did not look bright last Saturday, and the luck of the draw has been right against London and Southern teams. Portsmouth failed before their own supporters against Stoke, and Crystal Palace went under at Grimsby. Southampton met another Southern team in Bristol Rovers and will next have to visit the Everton men who beat Bolton after a draw by 3 goals to 1. Fulham did very well to draw on visiting Manchester City, while Swindon found Wolverhampton Wanderers (at home) too good. Fulham surprised many people by beating (3-1) Manchester City in the replay on Wednesday, but will next have to oppose Manchester United (at Fulham).

Like Manchester United, the famous Celtic team is in a fair way of heading the Scottish League and winning the Scottish Cup. In the third round on Saturday the Celtic men had no difficulty in disposing of Raith Rovers, while Aberdeen and Kilmarnock also gained meritorious wins. While on the subject of Cup Ties, it may be mentioned that over 212,000 spectators witnessed the third round of the English Cup, which brings the total for the three rounds up to 1,223,355 and the gate receipts to £43,841. Such figures are startling and show how greatly the competition draws.

RUGBY.

The Rugby Union and South African Union officials have come to a very satisfactory understanding regarding Northern Union players in South Africa. It must strike every true sportsman as wrong to keep men out of the game when their offence (*l*) is merely having been associated with a Northern Union team and that without remuneration. In future this need not be, as the South African authorities have it in their power to grant amnesty. If this leads to a like policy at Home, it may counteract the tendency of amateurs to go over to the Northern Union.

CRICKET.

Most of us can recall many dramatic changes in the appearance of cricket matches, but it is certain no series of Test Matches have ever been productive of so many varying phases as the last five. In the first the Englishmen appeared all over winners until the fine partnership for the eighth wicket, while in the second the Colonials looked certain to win when the eighth wicket fell, yet the unlooked for players pulled the match out of the five. Then came the wonderful third match when dropped catches led to Hill and Hartigan making a record partnerships for the eighth wicket, which led to victory just when the visitors were wondering how many wickets they would win by. Rain probably robbed the Englishmen of victory in the fourth match, for, having disposed of the Colonials for a moderate score on a good wicket, they had to go in on a wet one the next day which appeared to take all the "go" out of them. It must be confessed the visitors have had wretched luck during the tour in the final match at Sydney this week, they had to take the field without Fielder, while, as we all know, Crawford is suffering from a strained heart. As though this were not enough, Hardstaff must need strain his thigh and Baines his knee and it was no wonder the visitors felt demoralised at their constant ill luck.

It looked as though they had made a good start by getting the Australians out for a small total (137) and though the wicket still remained bad, they exceeded this by 114, after wilfully throwing away three wickets. This was so, that the Australians would have to go in on the injured pitch, but the manœuvre did not, as hoped, lead to cheap wickets. Perhaps the finest thing about the Test Matches has been the splendid manner the Australians recovered when matters looked black, and Trumper's 166 (the highest score of the series) on a bad pitch deserves special mention. Instead of an easy task as once looked likely, the visitors were set to get 279, and hopes sank to zero when half the side were out for 57. Though the Englishmen were finally beaten, the last few batsmen made a plucky effort, Rhodes Jones and Crawford in particular rising to the occasion. The Australians have won four of the five Tests, but they themselves must admit how evenly matched the teams have proved.

ATHLETICS.

Our American cousins are making big efforts for the coming Olympic Games and the team for the athletic events is expected to number about 75. The critics on the other side think the American athletes are certain to come out on top and they are very likely to do so as regards the running, hurdling, jumping and weight-throwing events. That the athletes of the British Empire will win more points at the festival than those of any other nation, however, the writer feels certain. Unfortunately those in authority have made a bad move by dividing our forces, as for the purpose of the Games, Australia, Canada and South Africa will be recognised as separate nations. This is a big mistake and Britons over-seas should have been banded under the same emblem as those of the British Isles. It is on a par with California athletes competing separately from the rest of the United States and must weaken our chances. While on this subject, an Englishman in America considers that all

is not here to-day, for this ceremony would have appealed to him immensly. This Club has lost in him the presence of one of the best hearted men I ever had the honour to know. Sir Lawrence Jenkins is not only a great lawyer and administrator, he is a true friend of the people of India and that is better than either. The tributes that have poured in ever sense it was known that he was distined to leave us, shows how real is the esteem in which he is held. (Applause). But it shows something more ; it shows that the great influence which he exerted was amongst all classes of the people In the first place he always set before him high ideals of conduct and duty, and he lived up to those ideals. He had the natural gift of sympathy which enabled him to instinctively understand the different peoples and their needs, and without that gift there can be no true knowledge. Sir Lawrence Jenkins has left us all a great example; and I am certain that if everyone in India was imbued with his spirit, we should hear a great deal less about "unrest" (Applause). We shall miss his wise counsels amongst us, but we may feel quite certain that he will continue to the best of his ability to exert himself for the welfare of India and for all the inhabitants of this great country. I agree entirely with Mr. Dunn that this Club is not quite a trivial matter, and I trust that the building will be the centre of wide spreading influences for good in this great city of Bombay. I am very anxious to see a larger number of members for this Club ; and I have no doubt when this handsome new building is complete the membership will largely increase. I shall take a great interest in it, but I find that my work is so hard and exacting that I fear I shall not be able to make much personal use of it. The progress and prosperity of India wholly depends upon co-operation betwen the people of this country and of Britain. Without mutual understanding and confidence, it is I fear, impossible for us to hope to raise this great Empire amongst the powerful countries of the world.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie said. "Before I venture upon the pleasant task before me I have to rectify an omission due to his charasteristic modesty—made by Mr. Dunn in his address. He has omitted to mention the person to whom the members of the Orient Club owe more help and guidance than to any other, and that is Mr. Dunn himself (Applause). One of the earliest members of the Club, he has always been a strong and consistent supporter of the institution, and my first weal in it was to meet several well-known gentlemen in the city and to propose one as a member of the Club. I need hardly say that Mr. Dunn has placed the whole of his great engineering skill and given us the best assistance he can in the scheme for this new building. And now, having recognised what Mr. Dunn himself has not realised, I will remember the privilege which has been given me of voicing our thanks to His Excellency for coming here to lay the foundation stone this evening. My eloquence would not do justice to our feelings so I will not retain you any longer, but will simply propose that a cordial vote of thanks be given to His Excellency for helping us with his presence. (Applause.)

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in seconding the proposition said he considered it a great privilege to be entrusted with that duty. He was sure they all owed a great debt of gratitude to His Excellency for sparing a few moments of his valuable time for that ceremony. Ever since he had come among them His Excellency had been exerting himself for the welfare of this vast population and the first measure that he undertook was with regard to the saving of the lives of the poor, in the way of convincing them, and the Editors of the native newspapers and the medieal men from all parts of the Presidency as well as in Bombay, of the efficacy of the prophylectic in case of smallpox and plague (Hear, hear). They were all aware, too, that in his address as Chancellor of the University, His Excellency had referred to the importance of a scientific laboratory, and his apt appeal had the result of winning from Sir Cowasji Jehangir a generous donation of four lakhs for the founding of a well equipped laboratory for scientific investigation for this Presidency. Their University was very well off in other things, but they had no laboratory. Calcutta was far ahead of them in that respect. His Excellency had also directed his attention to the improvement of the city, and he had no doubt that in course of time it would be remodelled to the entire satisfaction of the people and the Government. Last but not least His Excellency has given his attention to the question of the Union of the Indian population, and has shown an interest in a manner which is worthy of a great statesman He (the speaker) therefore had the greatest pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks.

His Excellency bowed his acknowledgments and the proceedings terminated.

LAZARUS ASSAULT CASE.

Students' Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

In the High Court here to-day, Justices Geidt and Woodroffe rejected the appeal on behalf of the six students convicted in the Lazarus Assault case.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. MAY.

Mahomedan Given Six Weeks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

In the Calcutta Police Court to-day, a Mahomedan was sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting Mr. W. C. May, Manager of the Bengal Engineering Company.

MRS. VAN INGEN WITTER, the Lady Doctor in Afghanistan has left the Amir's service and is now on her way to India.

MR. FENNELL, the Amir's Motor Engineer who is at present staying at Kirkee, has had his leave extended to the end of May, His Highness having been pleased to sanction the extension of the leave in an autograph letter to Mr. Fennel.

IN memory of Sir Edwin Arnold there has been founded by public subscription at his college, University College, Oxford, a scholarship for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages and literature, which is to be known as the Edwin Arnold Memorial Scholarship. While primarily for students of the College, it will be permissible to the Master and Fellows, failing a suitable candidate among the members of the college, to make an award to any member of the University. The regulations governing the foundation will shortly appear in the 'University Gazette.' Sir Edwin's regard for his College was very great, and the urn containing his ashes is deposited, in fulfilment of his long expressed wish, in the chapel.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET.

What it was and What it is.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

IN the recent famous case of the Parsi Community which has attracted so much attention the Parsi Panchayet being a party to the suit has come very prominently of late before the public, and has attained much notoriety. People of the other communities are asking "Who or what is the Parsi Panchayet?" and generally meet with no satisfactory answer. It would be therefore well if we try to understand what is the nature of the Panchayet among the Parsis and of its present representative among them. For this purpose we must glance a little into past history, and this dip into the past will bring to light facts highly interesting as regards this community. The Panchayet suggests to the untutored English mind a certain primitive native institution for obtaining justice, and certain people are so much in love with this, that they want our Government to reintroduce this relic of ante-deluvian days and throw upon it the ægis of our authority. "Hobson-Jobson" defines Panchayet to be "a council (properly of five persons) assembled as a Court of Arbiters or Jury ; or as a committee of the people of a village, or the members of a caste, or what not to decide on questions interesting the body generally." And the very first quotation which Yale and Burnell give under this definition relates to the Parsis. "The Parsis," says a sprightly feminine writer of 1810, "are governed by their own panchayet or village council. The word panchayet literally means a council of five, but that of the Guebres in Bombay consists of thirteen of the principal merchants of the sect." It may be noted that the writer, Mrs. Graham, calls Parsis of Bombay by the unusual and opprobrious name Guebres, which is scornfully applied to their brethren in Persia by Mahomedans and means "infidels." She of course does this unconsciously as she speaks of the Parsis throughout with great respect. It was somewhat common in those days to apply the term indiscriminately, without knowing its really opprobrious meaning to Parsis of Iran and India ; though it has long since ceased to be applied to Indian Parsis, and no author with a reputation to lose ever calls them "Guebres" nowadays. Now the present Parsi Panchayet is the successor no doubt of the body which Maria Graham saw here in 1810; but it does not in any way came to answer to the definition of Yule and Burnell above given. It is certainly not "a Council assembled as a Court of arbiters or jury." The general notion of Panchayet in most minds is that it is a sort of native court or jury. But the present Parsi Panchayet is so far from being a court that it is itself now before the High Court as party to a suit. But this much of the definition of 'Hobson-Jobson' may be said to apply to it that it is "a committee of the members of a caste to decide on questions interesting the body generally." And it is precisely because the Panchayet had taken upon itself three years ago to decide on a question highly interesting to the general body of the Parsis that it now finds itself in the High Court arraigned by certain members of the community who question its right to decide such questions. With this matter we have of course nothing to do at present as it is before the Court still. We only desire to point out here the historical fact that the Parsi Panchayet, like the Panchayets of the various Hindu castes in this country formerly did "decide on questions interesting the body generally," thus answering to a certain extent to the definition in 'Hobson-Jobson.' It will also appear from this historical sketch that during the last half century and more it has almost ceased to exercise these powers of deciding, and that whenever it has claimed—indirectly, of course,—such powers, there have always been persons in the community to protest vigorously against its action in this direction.

The Panchayet is essentially an Indian institution and the Parsis when originally in Persia had it not. When they were domiciled here among the Indian communities, they adopted the Panchayet just like other institutions of the Hindus. In their various settlements in Gujarat they had Panchayets long before they came to Bombay immediately after its English occupation in the seventh decade of the seventeenth century. In Bombay they had a Panchayet very soon after their arrival here in any numbers, and representatives of the leading families were members of this Bombay Parsi Panchayet of early days. The Parsis were then not so advanced or enlightened as now, and they voluntarily preferred all their internal affairs and disputes to be settled by their own leaders. There were no King's Courts in Bombay in those days, and the judicial machinery was otherwise very imperfect and defective. The state of society, too, among Parsis as among other native communities was not complex at all and they were satisfied with the rough and ready method of their elders assembled in a Panchayet to settle disputes. The Parsi Panchayet had no authority whatever from the Government to try cases; but this want of authority did not matter so long as the people of themselves were willing to resort to the Panchayet in all cases of difference. But this did not continue for very long. In the seventies and eighties of the eighteenth century a violent dispute arose among the priesthood and laity over a question of giving and receiving each others' daughters in marriage. The priesthood had previously forbidden daughters of its own priestly families to be given in marriage to the laity, though it did not object to receive the daughter of the laity in marriage with members of their priestly caste. The laity resented this one-sided attitude and retaliated with a resolve forbidding any laymen to give his daughter in marriage in a priestly family. The Panchayet approved of the resolve of the laity in 1777 and 1785 and thereupon the feud between the priests and the laymen rose to a great height, and there being much commotion and disorder the officials had to interfere. The Governor of the day, Boddam, appointed a committee of three high Civilians—Torlesse, Ravenscroft and Stevens—to enquire into the feud among the Parsis and suggest the remedy. This committee suggested in its report dated 1st May 1786, as a means of preventing such disputes in future a strong and well constituted Panchayet, and its authorisation by the Government. Boddam accordingly gave such authorisation to the Panchayet which he declared competent "to make regulations for the benefit of their caste as is customary with other castes and tribes of every denomination living under the protection of this Government." He also authorised this Parsi Panchayet to put out of the caste offenders against its decisions, but did not allow of further powers of coercion such as corporal punishment and levying of fines. Boddam accordingly in January 1787 chose twelve Parsi leaders from twenty-four names submitted to him by the community as the lawfully constituted Panchayet, which was to "act agreeably to the Rules of the Caste, doing strict justice to all parties without fear or affection to any one."

Nine years previous to this the Panchayet had petitioned Governor Hornby to allow it the powers of shaming "low Parsis who are ignorant of the rules of our religion from infringing such rules, by beating them with a few shoes agreeably to their crime which will certainly unbend them." This very quaint request was granted and Hornby published on 8th July 1778 an order by which he authorised the Panchayet to beat offenders with shoes but with no other corporal punishment." Torlesse and his committee disapproved of this, and Boddam by his order of 1727 prohibited this corporal punishment altogether. Still we find in later years that the Panchayet occasionally used this barbarous method of "shaming offenders with a few shoes" in public.

The Panchayet thus authorised and constituted by Government proceeded in its work for several years with vigour and made some wholesome rules about marriage and other matters and enforced them with strictness. But vacancies in its body were not filled up by Government ; sons succeeded their fathers in the Panchayet after their deaths without any authority. This detracted from the weight of influence of the Panchayet. At last by 1818 it lost so much weight among the community that it again appealed to the Governor, Sir Evan Nepean to come to its aid. Nepean referred them to the Court of Directors at home who wrote to the Bombay Government in favour of giving countenance and support to the Parsi Panchayet. But the latter, then under the great Indian statesman Mountstaart Elphinstone, did not think it wise and expedient to grant the request of the Panchayet which accordingly did not get the coveted authorisation. The reasons of Elphinstone's Government were very weighty, and were thus expressed by the Chief Secretary to his Government Francis Warden before Parliament ten years later in 1832.

"The Court of Directors expressed an anxiety to restore the power formerly exercised by the higher classes of Parsis over their inferiors by means of their Panchayets. It was found impracticable. Indirect influence, moral estimation, and long habits of voluntary acquiescence in the will of others, when once interrupted, were not easily restored, and least of all by positive institutions. The difficulty arose out of the increase of the tribe, the numbers now possessed of wealth, their independent turn of mind, and from the want of a good understanding among the leading families. It would be difficult also to enact any unexceptionable body of regulations for the conduct of their Panchayets, and unless that were done there would be food for interminable lawsuits. The second class of rich Parsis wish to live and expend their money as they please: without troubling or being troubled by Panchayets. The Recorder's Court was, on its institution, their favourite Panchayet. The spirit that would have made them submit, in preference, to their own heads of caste, when they were a humble body struggling for existence, was gone and could not be revived. Among a rich and numerous people who have lost their habits of personal attachment and obedience, law must complete the submission which opinions and habits no longer command." It would be difficult to express in better language three quarters of a century later the reasons given here by Warden for the failure of an institution like the Panchayet among the Parsis. These reasons apply with tenfold force to the Parsi community at the present day.

At the time that the Parsi Panchayet appealed to the Court of Directors for Government countenance it also made an effort to revive its authority among the community by a resuscitation of its body in 1818. This attempt was only partially successful and the vigour again departed after a while. The Parsis preferred to take their disputes before the Recorder's Court and after 1824 before the Supreme Court, as they were sure of impartial justice there, whilst the character of the Panchayet for impartial justice was very low. It openly made distinction between the rich and the poor, and allowed the former to break its rules with impunity and visited only the latter with punishment for breaking them. Worse still, members of the Panchayet showed partially for delinquents belonging to their families who broke its rules against bigamy for instance, and were shielded by the Panchayet. To such an extent had the Panchayet failed in its duties that Framji Cowasji Bomanji,(1767-1853) an eminent Parsi leader of those days, resigned his seat on it in disgust and wrote a long minute arraigning its failings in June 1836, addressed to his fellow-members whom he gave his reasons for resigning. "I too have come to the same resolution and shall not hereafter join with you in transacting any of the Panchayet's business. Were I to attempt to particularise all my reasons for doing so I could fill a thick folio volume, because we have of late failed in our objects in establishing any beneficial rules for our community. We have caused more evil than good to our people. It is deeply to be lamented that we should have failed in administering 'impartial' justice to individuals seeking it, and that all this is owing unfortunately to the existence of sheer jealousy among ourselves. In short, in neglecting to do good we have been the cause of augmenting mischief, and consequently we, the members of the Panchayet, on going to the other world, will have to appear before our Maker covered with shame." This and other vigourous extracts were given by Maneckji Curseiji (1807-87) Judge of the Small Cause Court, a stout opponent in the last generation of the Panchayet of his times.

Still in spite of its consciousness of its failings the old Panchayet tried for the last time in 1838 to obtain powers from the Supreme Government. It made another appeal in that year to it, but of course without success, and a little after it may be said to have expired, as Maneckji said, without even a groan. When there was some attempt made to revive it and obtain its legalisation in some indirect way when Parsis were obtaining their own laws in 1855-65 ; Framji Cowasji's son with 338 other leading Parsis protested in 1841 to the Supreme Legislative Council and characterised the old Parsi Panchayet as follows: "For the last fifteen or twenty years the body known among the Parsis as the Panchayet has not possessed the slightest influence over the people. It has occasionally exhibited some signs of vitality but never in the right direction. Its orders, if it ever have issued any, are unheeded or disobeyed. The decisions of the Panchayet, while they are neither consistent nor impartial, are not in accordance with justice, and the consequence is that the body is as destitute of moral weight as of legal power. When a friend or relative of any member of the Panchayet or, indeed, any person of wealth or influence, commits an offence against his caste people, he is not only screened but justified. Common sense suggests that a body professing to do justice, with one law for the rich and another for the poor, cannot command any moral respect whatever. The Panchayet is now powerless either for good or evil, and performs no other functions than those of trustees to certain charitable funds. The word Panchayet therefore, now applied to the body, is a misnomer." The influential Parsi protestants of 1861 were right when they asserted that the Panchayet was a misnomer in their days. In our days this is still more the case, for it is only a body of trustees of certain charitable funds. But in the execution of their functions as trustees of these charities they have decided three years ago to exclude Parsi proselytes from taking advantage of such charities under them as towers of silence, fire temples, etc. Against this decision and their power to come to such decision, certain Parsis have strongly protested, and hence the present case.

The Parsi Panchayet was originally a body of varying numbers. It consisted in Boddam's time and by his order of twelve members. Later it had eighteen. In 1843 it had thirteen, and at present it consists of 5 numbers, thus answering to its name of 'Panchayet' which literally means a body of *panch* or five members. The Parsi Panchayet first appointed in 1823 four men from its larger body to be the trustees of Parsi charitable funds which then amounted to Rs. 20,000. When the larger Panchayet became extinct the smaller body of four trustees survived and these became 5 in course of time. A regular Trust-deed of the charities which they manage was not made till 1884, and the legal right of the present Panchayet of 5 members to manage the Parsi Funds rests on this Deed of 1884, which itself is based on certain other deeds previously made at different dates. The present Panchayet being Trustees for the community manage the Funds agreeably to its wishes. In the present case the Court, to end the dispute, has suggested certain terms which the Trustees may accept if they like and thus prevent further litigation. The Panchayet Trustees are willing to meet the wishes of the Court, but say that they cannot accept or reject the terms without consulting the wishes of the community on whose behalf they act. Therefore they have called a meeting of the community to-day when it will be called upon to declare whether it is willing to accept the terms of settlement suggested by the Court or not. This is in brief the position of affairs in this famous Parsis case, which bids fair to be a *cause celebre* for some time yet.

R. P. K.

REPRESENTATIONS have been made to the British Foreign Office, "Reuter's Agency" learns, by the firm of British contractors which had obtained the contract for the construction of the Tsin-min-tun-Fakumen branch line in Manchuria with reference to the Japanese objection to the construction of the line, and the matter has been referred by the British Government to Japan.

SCENES of the most extraordinary nature are being witnessed in the vicinity of the small town of Ginoza, a Rome correspondent writes, as the result of the appearance of a new "prophet," a man named Gaetano, who has taken up his abode in a mountain cave. Gaetano's appearance is said to be very striking. He is clothed in traditional Biblical fashion, and has long fair hair and a patriarchal beard, while he is an impassioned and powerful orator. His food consists solely of herbs. Gaetano, though perfectly willing to address the crowds of believers who follow him about, avoids coming into personal contact with them. Owing to his following steadily increasing, he escaped to the summit of a rock so steep that he could not be persued. The credulous peasants believed that he was able to fly, and reached his present inaccessible pulpit in this way. His supposed supernatural powers have stimulated his disciples to greater fervour, and repeated efforts have been made to scale the rock. Half-a-dozen men, while trying to do so, slipped and fell into a ravine, one of them being killed and his companions were badly injured. The authorities then sent a force of carabinieri to arrest Gaetano as a dangerous person. But even the soldiers were unable to ascend to the cave in which he had taken refuge, and so they besieged the prophet, who resolutely declines to surrender.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

"Shakespeare's Heroines."

LECTURE BY MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Students' Brotherhood was held yesterday in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatti, Mrs Muir-Mackenzie presiding. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the meeting. Mr. B. S. Tarkhad, Secretary, read the annual report which stated that the Managing Committee had pleasure in submiting the report as they felt that the work which the Institution aimed at accomplishing was progressing slowly but surely, and that the Institution had become a sort of meeting place for the literary classes of this vast city. The Committee trusted that the public would judge of this Institution not only by the work that it had actually done, but by what it aimed at doing and by its tentative efforts at realising those aims.

The Brotherhood continued holding its weekly classes on Sundays, and it was satisfactory to note that these classes were well taken advantage of by the student world of Bombay. The Brotherhood also furnished ample food for serious reflection to young minds by arranging for a series of addresses on literary and practical subjects. The students were afforded opportunities for ventilating their views on current topics at occasional meetings held at the residences of some of the members. The Committee regretted that there were not many meetings of the kind held during the year under review, but trusted that in future cultured ladies and gentlemen would interest themselves in this branch of the work. The junior class was gradually becoming more popular among the students of the High Schools, and the Committee were glad to observe that this branch of the Institution bade fair to prove of great value in increasing the number of ordinary members of the senior class. Special addresses were arranged for by the Committee at the opening of each session. With a view to encouraging regular attendance and securing greater attention to the subjects and books taught to them in the classes, the Committee had provided prizes for students who competed at an examination on subjects selected from the books thus taught. The class needed a good Library, and the students would hail with delight the idea of being regaled at special entertainments organised for them even once or twice a year. The Committee felt pleasure in announcing that during the year the Institution made good progress in publishing literature calculated to advance the aims and objects of the Society. They had also decided to bring out a quarterly, which would preserve in a permanent form some of the valuable lectures and addresses delivered before the Brotherhood, would reflect the current life of the Institution and give a fresh and increased impetus to its ethical and literary activities. During the year assistance was given to a few poor students. A scheme framed by the Committee would shortly be out, which would enable the sympathisers of the Brotherhood as well as the philanthrophic public of Bombay to extend a helping hand to really poor and deserving students. During the year two "At Homes" were given by two prominent well-wishers of the Brotherhood. His Excellency Lord Lamington honoured the Brotherhood by attending the Sunday Class, on 17th March 1907. His Excellency the Governer delivered a short address, conveying his sense of appreciation and sympathy towards the Institution. The Committee were glad to mention that His Excellency became a patron of the Institution shortly after the visit. The work of the Brotherhood was being appreciated as far away as in England. The corresponding Secretary of the Lodon Ethical Society, Miss F. Winterbottom, had been evincing her interest and sympathy in this Institution in various ways, for which the Committee felt grateful.

Dr. Scott, Principal of the Wilson College, in moving the adoption of the report said the report bore manifest evidences of progress in many directions. He wished the Brotherhood continued success.

Mr. Dalvi seconded and the Hon'ble Mr. Dixit, the Hon'ble Mr. Khare and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Hossein Khan supported the adoption of the report, which was passed.

Mrs Muir Mackenzie after distributing the prizes, delivered the Presidential addres. She said :

I believe this is the first time a lady has delivered the Presidential Address at the Annual Meeting of the Students' Brotherhood. I am very pleased to think this honour has fallen to my share, but when I consider those who have delivered the Presidential Address in former years, when I remember you have had the privilege of listening to a scholar like Mr. Selby, I ask myself why I am here to day? Well I am here for several reasons. First, because like every one who belongs to the Irish nation I find it very difficult to say "no." Therefore when Mr. Justice Chandavarkar asked me to preside here to-day and used the persuasive eloquence we all know he possesses, my answer was a foregone conclusion. Then another reason I am here to-day is that the occasion enables me to uphold my most cherished ideal. My sincere conviction is that in order to see the world progress faster than it is doing to-day women must make their influence felt in every department of life. They must receive so good and liberal an education that they will cease to be content with an over narrow stage on which to speak and move —cease to ever be mere pleasure seekers. I hope the day will come when we shall give our daughters exactly the same education as our sons, and so make our daughters economically independent. Boys and girls of every social grade both in the East and the West should be given an education which will enable them to earn their own living. The knowledge that this is possible, even though it be not a necessity, gives moral courage and stimulus to the humblest soul. Neither boys nor girls should be tied to the home circle by force of economic dependence when their souls cry out for the right of fighting the world according to his or her own light. The third reason I am here to-day is that I feel proud to be able to associate myself with such an admirable society as the Students' Brotherhood. I heartily agee with its aims and ideals and wish it an ever increasing measure of success and prosperity. There is only one change that I would like to see, that is, that more girl students should join the Association and should show thereselves willing to come forward to help in the good work.

The subject of to-day address, "Shakespeare's heroines," illustrates what women are capable of doing. Any ideas that can be conceived in the abstract can be brought forth in the concrete; and if Shakespeare alone, without a model to copy in the actual world, had conceived that such women as he describes could exist, we might take heart of grace, believing his dream would some day be realised. Heaven be praised, however, that his was no abstract conception and that women as heroic as any he writes about have moved across the world's stage in the past,—move across it to-day.

And now let me read you what I have written about "Shakespeare's Heroines."

Though I do not know that I have chosen a very original subject or a very profound one for my address this evening, yet you will admit that there is a tender and delicate charm about this theme. The very word heroine conjuries up a delightful picture of maidens mystic and beautiful, fair beings arrayed in glittering robes and decked with glorious jewels. And a heroine's eyes how they enchant and beguile us, both when they shine with tears and when they gleam with triumph and happiness.

Who would not be a heroine, who would not love a heroine? They are princesses who send a gleam of poetry into a sordid world. They are the crown of romance. The hero goes out to fight, and we hang breathless on his doings, but the real thrill comes to our hearts when he returns at even to rest in the heroine's arms. How empty the world would be without its heroine of history and fiction. Have we not all a possession in Helen of Troy and Isolde beloved of Tristan in Joan of Arc, and the Taj Mahal Begum, in Cleopatra, and Penelope who ever waited for Ulysses? All these and a thousand other heroines enrich the annals of the world, and they are each the centre of a love story. Every woman in the world is the centre of a love story and thus a heroine in her own way. Some can boast that a protracted war is waged for their sake, others that the heart of one man is lighted in thankfulness as he crosses the threshold of his home : others again may boast that their gentle touch brightens the life of the outcast and the miserable and perhaps these heroines are the centre of the most beautiful love story the world knows. Many are the authors who have depicted a heroine fated to attain universal and unfading fame. Who can imagine the world without Becky Sharpe, Miss Trottwood, Jane Eyre or Dr. Vernon ? How cold a place the world were it deprived of the smile of a Guinvere or the woes, of an Iphigenia and an Antigone. Many an author has drawn his heroines with free bold art, and yet with tender care as befits one who writes on such a subject, but no one has depicted with the same unerring skill a levy of such ever living heroines as Shakespeare the Immortal. He dealt little in heroes, they come a bad second to his heroines. The hero is about to fail, he is reduced to the last gasp, then comes the heroine with her woman's wit, her enchantments or may be only her sound common sense, and extricates him from his difficulties. See the way Portia cuts the Gordian Knot and wins her way and the hero's way to love and happines. From her month issue great sayings that echo for ever down the "corridors of Time." We all treasure those beautiful words she utters and we all know them—

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd,
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

Scarcely less well known is another utterance made by the wise young Daniel—

"How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Then again she says—

"If to do
Were as easy as to know what were
Good to do, chaples had been churches
And poor men's cottages princes' palaces."

But it is not the Portia who says wise things and sits in judgment in a law court who wins our hearts. The Portia we cherish is the merry maiden who talks over her suitors with her friend and lets loose her gay girlish wit at the expense of these adorers.

One lover is a colt for he doth nothing but talk of his "horse," and another is a weeping philosopher "who hears merry tales and smiles not," another she dismisses with the words "God made him and therefore let him pass for a man," and we cannot resist a smile over the entirely feminine criticism of yet another lover. "How oddly he is suited!" says she, "I think he bought his doublet in Italy, his round-hose in France, his bonnet in Germany and his behaviour every where." Yes, it is this merry Portia who talks thus and plays a gay jest on her husband who delights us. It is this Portia of the Venetian law court who wins our admiration and respect. But it is the Portia with true feminine charm bowing to love's Imperial sway who utterly wins our hearts. Has any woman in life or in fiction so beautifully expressed her willingness to yield to the man of her heart, as Portia when she says she is—

"An unlesson'd girl, unschool'd, unpractis'd
Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learn: happier than this,
She is not bred so dull but she can learn ;
Happiest of all, is that her gentle spirit
Commits itself to yours to be directed,
As from her lord, her governor, her king."

A man must needs have lived in the "spacious times of great Elizabeth" to conceive such an utterly noble and winning character as Portia,—a character that combined all the charm of woman and all the strength of man. Not many among Shakespeare's heroines rise to quite this height of perfection, but the poet with his own subtle skill indicated that immense possibilities lie hidden in the secret sanctuaries of a woman's soul. I cannot in fact recall one of his heroines who is really weak or utterly despicable. Do you remember the character of Imogen, how strong and yet how tender? Do you remember the way she cried proudly when taunted with her choice of a husband—"I chose an eagle"—and refuses to own herself in the wrong? When the king, her father, suggests her choice make his throne a seat for baseness," she says stoutly "No, I rather added a lustre to it." Then later, when villainy would steal her honour, she sees with rare quick wit, through the falseness of Iachimo's protestations, and she turns upon him and says "here is a lady that disdains thee and the devil alike." Imogen has a dauntless faithful soul as well as a quick wit, and she is not too proud to dress as a man and endure the hardships of a soldier's life so as to be near the husband who has treated her so harshly. "Thou divine Imogen" says one who loves her, and we echo the words, for she is a type of woman to whom we must all bow willingly. If we wish to realise the strength with which Shakespeare endows his heroines, even the wicked ones, we need only look at the character of the queen who was so inimical to Imogen. Though many hated her, yet they admitted her great influence and declared "she bears all down with her brain."

I think Cymbeline's queen resembles Lady Macbeth in her ambition, ruthlessness and weight of intellect, but she is not drawn with so much care or detail. Shakespeare portrays Lady Macbeth with very special vigour and minuteness. She is indeed a terrible and heroic figure. I say heroic, for of a certainty her wonderful vitality indicates that she might have been a great saint, had she not been a great sinner. She knew full well the power of good to wage war on evil, the power of Heaven to—

"Peep through this blanket of the dark,
To cry hold, hold!"

Therefore in the most powerful and terrible words ever penned by mortal, she cries to the spirits—

"Fill me, from the crown to the toe top-full
Of direst cruelty; make thick my blood,
Stop up the access and passage of remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose."

Awe inspiring it is to think of a mortal of set purpose casting into the clear crystal sea of truth and beauty, and deliberately choosing the dark inferno of evil.

Some of the great actresses who have played the part of Lady Macbeth have chosen to think that it was love for her husband that urged her to crime to gain a throne for him. This reading of her character I like to think is the true one. When a wife has a stronger character than her husband, her love for him becomes in some aspects protective and maternal. Thus lady Macbeth sighs to herself that her husband is too full of the milk of human kindness and she cries:—"Hie thee hither that I may pour my spirits in thine ear and chastise with the valour of my tongue, all that impedes thee from the golden round." Lady Macbeth is indeed a character of such gigantic proportion and vital power, so beyond our every-day experience that her love for her husband must have necessarily risen to heights beyond our ken. The soul that has a mighty capacity for hate, crime or daring has often a mighty capacity also for love and tenderness. This anomalous character belonged without doubt to Lady Macbeth. Conception of such a character staggers us. Never has human author portrayed her equal,—her sublime unwavering self-confidence, her boundless ambition, and the daring iniquity of her crimes remain without parallel in the realm of dramatic art.

I know not which of Shakespeare's heroines the critics declare to be his masterpiece, but Lady Macbeth seems to me to be drawn with tremendous genius and insight. Cleopatra too is a marvellous creation. When we ponder over the infinite spaciousness of the Dramatist's art as he portrays some of the heroic figures in his plays, we might apply to him some lines from Kipling, and picture Shakespeare among the Immortals seated on a "golden chair" about to "splash at a ten league canvas with brushes of comet's hair." We might picture the great spirit "Imagination" as a beauteous being clad in the impalpability of the rainbow and crowned with dew drops ever hovering near to inspire him to fresher and fairer efforts. Such a spirit whispered immortal words in his ears the day he created Cleopatra.

The "serpent of old Nile" breathes and lives and moves. The effervescent moods of a moment are caught and chained for ever in fine poetic phrases. We know Cleopatra with all her charms, her haughtiness, her extravagance, her infinite variety: for to us she has become a real woman,—more real indeed than the women we meet in our every-day life, for in them we only see the outward mask which hides the real personality. We none of us express the true inner life so that our fellows may read our hearts save in moments of madnes or in an acute or agonizing crisis which is akin to madness. This, Shakespeare knew well, and we see some of the finest writings issue from the lips of those who are distraught or mad, such as King Lear, Hamlet, Lady Macbeth. Thus in tragic and overwrought moments Cleopatra reveals to us the innermost tabernacle of her being. The famous charmer, with her caprice, her grace and strength of character has become a living creature. Can one imagine the world existing and Cleopatra not an integral part of it? She is a type and also an example of a regal pleasure-loving siren which is quoted over and over again in converse and in literature. The description of her gorgeous surroundings and queenly beauty inflame our imagination.

"The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne
Burnt on the water: the poop was beaten gold
Purple the sails and so perfumed that
The winds were love-sick."

"For her own person
It beggar'd all description: she did lie
In her pavilion (cloth of gold of tissue)
O'er picturing that Venus, where we see
The fancy out-work nature."

"Rare Egyptian," "Royal wench!"—her enemies called her: for friends and enemies alike admitted her fascination and admired her beauty. There have been endless discussions about Cleopatra. Some people have called her a mere barbarian adventuress, ambition making her a traitor to love. Others have seen in her a queenly soul seeking ever after an ideal, loving regally and splendidly and dying for love's sake, heart broken because she never found the precious shadowy hope she sought.

The last reading I would choose as feeling it to be the truth. In her splendid death scene, the words she uttered seem in keeping with the true regal mind.

"Give me my robe," she says. "Put on
my crown I have
Immortal longings in me,—now no more
The juice of Egypt's agraps shall moist my lip.

"I am fire, and air; my other elements
I give to baser life."

It is true that Shakespeare had an historic basis for the characters of Cleopatra and Lady Macbeth, but they are in a sense creatures of his own imagination and when he created them he gave a great possession to the world. These two, and Queen Katherine in Henry VIII, are the most notable of his historic women-characters and they are all great heroines. The first two are strong in their power of evil, but Queen Katherine is strong in the power of goodness. In she not truly the embodiment of womanly gentleness and sweetness, and is she not unsurpassed in the dignity of her resignation when cruel tragedy overshadows her? In the dark sorrow of this much-wronged Queen, there is nothing of repining or weak reproach, the Queen's noble spirit ever confronts her enemies unflinchingly. The death of Queen Katherine is most touching. She has no thoughts for herself ; they are all for her young daughter, for the husband who has treated her so cruelly, and for her faithful waiting woman and servants. With her last breath, she sends a beautiful message to her husband.

"Remember me," she says,
"In all humility unto his highness:
Say, his long trouble now is passing
Out of this world: tell him in death I bless'd him,
For so I will. Mine eyes grow dim. Farewell."

Poor-ill used Katherine,—it is pathetic to think of the glorious love she poured out so ungrudgingly at the feet of a man like Henry VIII, whose character was so worthless, selfish and morally vitiated. To forgive has ever been woman's most noble prerogative

Interesting as are Shakespeare's historic heroines, just as interesting are the heroines of his imagination, especially gay and charming people like Rosalind and Beatrice. It is really a relief when studying Shakespeare's plays to turn from the grim heroic themes we have been considering, to laugh awhile in the company of so beguiling a maiden as Beatrice. An abiding type she is of healthy natured girlhood. She is not over sentimental or deeply intellectual, but she is like one of the lucky people who are born on the Sabbath Day.

"Pretty and bonny and blythe and gay.
"A star danced," she says, "and under that was
I born."

Tis only one short sentence and yet a flashing picture darts across our mental vision of the incarnate joy of life The freshness of the morning breathes upon our tired souls, and seemed to make us share the youth and joy of the speaker. The name Beatrice has a meaning, it signifies "the giver of happiness", and when we reach the end of "Much Ado about Nothing", and witness the betrothal of Beatrice and Benedict we say to ourselves she is well named, he is indeed a lucky man, for "the giver of happiness" will make his married life enchanting.

Beatrice belonged to a rich noble family and thus was set above many of the lesser worries and cares of life. Tears and agony, and the struggle of centuries, has walled off a space wherein such as she may bloom and grow. The socialist and anarchist denounces the fine lady whose feet are set in sheltered paths and had they their way, would turn the butterfly into a drudge. But they must learn the art of painting the sea a uniform black, and the art of washing the sunset hues from the sky, before humanity will cease to need its beautiful pictures, its inspiring poems and its fair women. Are earth's shadows darker because some can still laugh? Let us hope on the contrary that laughter like sunshine chases away a little of the darkness, and rejoice that there are beings like Beatrice in the world around us. She is represented by Shakespeare as a creature overflowing with joyousness. "I thank my heart, poor fool, it keeps on the sunny side of care." "I was born to speak all mirth and no matter," she says of herself. Then again she declares archly, "I have a good eye, Uncle, I can see a church by day light." It is evident that Beatrice is much loved by her uncle, and that he delights in her daring speeches and witty retorts. We have all met people on whom the always sun seems to shine, people that life treats with uniform kindness. These people are generally friendly and good-natured, and because the world smiles on them, they turn a smiling face on the world. We cannot do without these people, we may envy them, but for all that we love them. Beatrice we can see was the centre of an appreciative circle. "By my troth, a pleasant spirited lady," cries one of her acquaintances, and we feel he echoes the sentiments of all. As the story of Beatrice unfolds we see unexpected depths in her character. Love's magic touch awakes the true woman in her, and we see that the dauntless gaiety of her spirit will develop into an enchanting and matronly impressiveness. Did time permit, we should be tempted to linger over the character of Beatrice, for she is an abiding example of a type which is found in every part of the world. I fancy there are few people in this room who have not at least one Beatrice amongst their friends and relations. Do we not all know the gay licenced jester who gives us a nickname and makes provoking jokes at our expense? I think we must pity those to whom no "dear Lady Disdain" has cried mockingly such words as "I wonder you will still be talking : nobody marks you." For if such gibes provoke a real look of annoyance on our faces, the dear Lady Disdain will surely hasten to efface her words with a smile so coaxing and alluring, we are fain to love her better than before. As Shakespeare himself says:—

"Faster than his tongue
Did make offence, his eye did heal it up."

Yes, we all know Beatrice and when we meet her in Shakespeare's play, we feel grateful for the unerring skill with which he draws our friend. Rosalind is somewhat of the same type as Beatrice, merry and talkative. Life, however, has not been all s

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey the President presiding.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee regarding the re-organization of the Water Works Department in its higher grades.

The Committee submitted the following report in respect of the proposal to place the Water Department in charge of a qualified Hydraulic Engineer under the immediate orders of the Commissioner :—

It must be within the recollection of the Corporation that it was the Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into the circumstances connected with the fire which took place at the Sitaram Buildings in June last who suggested a thorough re-organization of the Water Department in view of the facts placed before them. Fully agreeing in that suggestion the Commissioner has brought forward definite proposals for carrying out such reorganization. The most important of these proposals is the one affecting the salary and status of the head of the Department, and as that proposal requires very early decision so as to admit of applications for the post being invited as expeditiously as possible the Committee have thought it necessary to approach the Corporation with this "ad interim" report. On a full consideration of the present requirements not only of the Water Department but of all the Engineering Departments of the Municipality the Committee have come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived when for the proper and efficient management and administration of the Engineering Departments the present system dating from 1865 under which the Water, the Drainage, the Streets and Buildings and the Mechanical Branches, are under the control of one Executive Engineer requires suitable modification, and they concur in the opinion of the Commissioner that the Executive Engineer should now be relieved of the responsibility for the general administration of the Water Department which should be placed in sole charge of a duly qualified Hydraulic Engineer who should be directly answerable to the Commissioner and the Corporation. The reasons that have weighed with the Commissioner in arriving at this decision, and that have influenced the Committee in commending it for the acceptance of the Corporation, are clearly set forth by the Commissioner in the following paras. 2 and 3 of his report No. 16714, dated the 20th August 1907 :—As the Corporation are aware the Executive Engineer is at the present date in supreme charge of the three main Departments of Water, Drainage and Engineering proper, and is only enabled to carry out his duties with some degrees of success by being furnished with two Deputy Engineers in charge respectively of the Water and Drainage Departments. Fifteen or twenty years ago this system worked very well ; the City and its population were smaller than they are now; the imminent prospect of a large extension of the residential area was not then present; and the problem of increasing the water supply of the City had not then become, as it has now, a matter for serious debate. But at the present moment I cannot regard the system as satisfactory owing to the enormous increase which has taken place in the work of each of the three Departments, particularly in the Department of Engineering proper. Since 1900 there has been a great increase in the number of building plans which have to be passed by the Executive Engineer; cases of setbacks have become far more numerous; the lighting of the City has assumed larger proportions; the inward correspondence of the Executive Engineer's own office reaches the high figure of 143,000 during the year and the outward correspondence to roughly 120,000 ; more than 4,000 notices have to be issued during the year; between 700 and 800 prosecutions have to be conducted : and superimposed above all are the ever-increasing work of road-metalling and road repair, and a large variety of miscellaneous works and reports engendered by the operations of the City Improvement Trust, by the electrification of the City's Tramway system, by the extension of the telephone system and by the sustained activity of the Health Department.

I see no prospect whatever of these duties decreasing in number or remaining stationary. On the contrary I am convinced that the work appertaining to Streets and Buildings and Lighting is bound to go on increasing with great rapidity ; and when as is the case now, the Executive Engineer is unable by reason of the bulk of his own work proper to do more than act as a "post office" between the Water or Drainage Departments and the Commissioner, it will readily be conceded that as new buildings spring up and new roads are opened in the near future his position in relation to the work of those two departments will be still more unsatisfactory than it is at present. It is unnecessary for me to dilate upon the prime importance of the proper administration of the Streets and Buildings Branch. With the lessons of the past with the cases of jerry-building which have been brought to notice, and with the prospect of fresh buildings and an ever-widening extension of the urban area before our eyes it will be prove that the Executive Engineer has and will have quite enough to do to administer his own particular department without busying himself with the intricacies of the water supply, the location of sewage outfalls, or the duplication of the Tansa main."

Under the circumstances mentioned by the Commissioner, the Committee have no doubt that the proposal to place the Water Department in sole charge of an expert Water Engineer under the immediate orders of the Commissioner will relieve the Executive Engineer of a volume of work that he cannot be expected to cope with, having regard to the growth of the City within the past four decades, will do away with a good deal of circumlocution not to mention the friction that is inseparable from a system of dual control, and will lead to general efficiency in the management of all the Engineering Departments and particularly of the Water Department. It may be mentioned that for a long time past the Deputy Engineer, Water Works, has been allowed by the Municipal Commissioner to communicate directly with him instead of doing so through the Executive Engineer. As regards the professional ability and other qualifications that should be possessed by the head of the Department in question the Commissioner is of opinion that for securing the services of a qualified, competent and experienced specialist the salary of the appointment should be at least Rs. 1,200 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem. the salary as at present fixed being Rs. 800 rising to Rs. 1,000. Holding that it would be necessary to select an expert possessing the highest qualifications laid down, the Committee are inclined to recommend that the maximum of the salary may be raised to Rs. 1,800 so as to make the appointment sufficiently attractive for really efficent men, it being open to the Corporation to award any salary between the minimum of Rs. 1,200 and the maximum of Rs. 1,800 as they may deem suitable in individual cases. They also think that having regard to the proposed change in the status of the officer in question and the growing importance of his office it is also desirable that the power to appoint the officer should vest in the Corporation as has been the case in regard to the appointment of the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer. This will however require an amendment of the Municipal Act and the Committee beg to recommend that the President may be requested to move Government, as was done on previous occasions in respect of variations in the salaries of the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, to pass as expeditiously as possible a short Act to give effect to this proposal and that the Commissioner may be authorized to invite applications for the appointment immediately on receipt of an assurance from Government that the necessary legislation will be undertaken.

The report was signed by the Hon. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir F. M. Mehta, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Alex. M. Tod, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. N J. Gamadia, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Dhanjee Cassinathjee, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Col. M. Collie, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and Mr. Cowasji Jehangbier, The Hon. Mr. Dunn, Mr. J. MacDonald, Dr. Sukhia, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Baptista, and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla had submited separate minutes.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta in moving the adoption of the report pointed out that the principal feature of the report was that the Corporation should be given one more Executive Officer. Under the Act the Corporation had two executive officers in addition to the Commissioner : one was their Executive Engineer and the other the Executive Health Officer. The late Acting Commissioner had suggested that the present circumstances and the extent required a water engineer of the highest qualifications for the work, and therefore the Corporation must have an Executive Water Engineer who should be directly responsible to the Commissioner and the Corporation. Under the present constitution the Water Engineer was a deputy engineer and he was directly under the Executive Engineer, though by recent arrangements he was permitted to communicate and correspond with the Commissioner directly. The creation of this new office would require an amendment of the Act, and the Government, Sir Pherozeshah was sure, would willingly accord their sanction of the Corporation would apply to them. He assured the board that this would be strictly in conformity with the constitution ; and it was desirable that the Executive Water Engineer should be under the direct control of their Chief Executive Officer the Municipal Commissioner.

The proposal having been seconded, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla remarked that he did not think that an Engineer on a salary of Rs. 2,000 for streets and buildings was necessary if an Executive Water Engineer was to be appointed. The term of office of the present Executive Engineer of the Municipality would terminate in November next and the Corporation would then have the opportunity to consider the organisation of the Engineer's Department. He therefore proposed that the report be referred back to the Committee with a request to suggest the future constitution of the Engineer's Department.

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn seconded the amendment.

Colonel Collie observed that if they wanted fully qualified officers they must give them good salaries, otherwise really good men would not stop here if they found half their salary was going in house rent. He fully concurred in the opinion that the work of the Executive Engineer had increased beyond the capabilities of one man.

After some further discussion the Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

THE MADRASSA-I-ISLAM STUDENTS.

LAST evening a preliminary meeting of the past and present students and teachers of the Madrassa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam was held at the Anjuman Hall in Hornby Road. Mr. M. J. Mukhi was voted to the chair. The accounts of the last social gathering were read and as the details were not prepared it was resolved that the Secretaries should prepare a detailed account and submit the same for adoption at the next meeting. In order to make necessary arrangements to hold a social gathering this year a managing committee consisting of about twenty persons with powers to add to their number was appointed, whereof the following were appointed Secretaries :—Mahomed Arabi, Mahomed Sayed Muzaffari, Cumrudin Muzherali and Mahomed Isac Haji A. Nurani.

THE B. B. AND C. I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a Scotsman and therefore a practical man. I see, for example, perhaps the most beautiful sea-front in the world (not even excepting the Bay of Naples) desecrated by an anachronism in the shape of a railway whose rust-destroying attainments are only equalled by the pungent putrescence of the emanations of its locomotives ; I see day after day swarms of carriages hung up for indefinite periods by a medieval barbarism at Churni Road which is designated a level-crossing, the whilst the Recording Angel dashes the sweat from his heated brow and breathes a prayer that the keyboard of his typewriter may not melt ; I see the Chamber of Commerce with a cheerful insouciance and a happy disregard of anything and everything, complacently recommending a policy of lock, stock and barrel ; I see another body (I have forgotten their designation) with true oriental apathy recommending in portentous phraseology and voluminous periods, "nothing" ; I see our City Fathers in the storm and stress of everything arguing—shall I say, at length ?—the vital question of the position of the hands on the market clock but I have failed to observe, Sir, even in your ubiquitous columns, the only commonsense solution of a really crying necessity viz: that the B. B. and C. I. from Grant Road to the "centre" of the Fort, for passengers traffic, should sink (in more senses than one) their all too parvading personality and come in "underground."—Yours, &c.,

F.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM RAPESEED.

The final forecast of the rape crop of 1907-1908 in Assam districts reads as follows :—Note.—On the verage of the five years ending 1905-1906 the area under rape in Assam represented some 4·1 per cent. of the total area under rape and mustard in British India.

This forecast relates only to the districts of the old province of Assam. This year, for the first time, an estimate has been framed for the whole district of Goalpara, and from next year it is intended to do the same for Sylhet. The omission of the large permanently-settled areas in these districts from the forecasts of previous years has detracted considerably from their value. A proposal has also been submitted to Government for amalgamating this forecast with the oilseeds forecasts published for the East Bengal districts.

Character of the Season.—The dominating feature of the season has been the small amount of rain from the latter part of July to the end of November. Rape was sown somewhat earlier than usual and germinated fairly well, but continued drought stunted the growth of the plants and caused them to flower prematurely. There were occasional showers between December and February, but these came too late to be of much benefit. The harvest has consequently been earlier than usual, but the average yield is small. No damage has, however, been done by hail, and insect pests have been reported only from Sibsagar district.

Area sown.—The estimated area under rape this year is 228,500 acres,—an increase of 2 per cent over the area of last year. This increase in also partially due to the failure of the rains, as some land which could not be put under transplanted rice was sown with rape.

Outturn.—The outturn per acre is below normal in all districts, and in most districts the estimate is 75 per cent., in Tezpur and Lakhimpur it is only 50 per cent. On the basis of the normal outturns of each district as calculated in 1902, the total yield of the districts under report is estimated at 43,400 tons, against 43,600 tons for the same area last year.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fourteen Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

HANDICAPS.

THE MARCH PLATE—6 furlongs.

St Patrick 9st 3lbs, Lady Metal 9st 1lb, Manjess 8st 13lbs, Rustile 8st 11lbs, Gun Metal 8st 7lbs, Winsome 7st 10lbs, Flotsam 7st 7lbs, Conscience 7st 6lbs, The Earl 6st 12lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 2lbs.

THE VERAR PLATE—9 furlongs.

Young Kohinoor 9st 6lbs Eed 9st Grey Falcon 8st 10lbs Delerjung 8st 9lbs Moonib Pasha 8st 7lbs Dumra 8st 4lbs Vasco 7st 13lbs Antica 7st 11lbs False Start 7st 9lbs Saree 6st 8lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lb.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—1 mile.

Gladiator 9st 12lbs Bendigo 9st 5lbs Nusser 9st 2lbs Melbourne 9st Arabin Flag 8st 13lbs Makhjoom 8st 6lbs Hadee 8st 5lbs Ejector 8st 4lbs Mint 8st 3lbs Recruit 8st 2lbs Sealkote 8st 1lb Hazza 7st 13lbs Rummah 7st 12lbs Mooreed 7st 12lbs Joker 7st 10lbs Ajeel 7st 9lbs Maharaja 7st 8lbs Idbar 7st 7lbs Highborn 7st 6lbs Talal 7st 5lbs The Barab 7st 5lbs Come Soon 7st 4lbs Madras 7st 3lbs Mirdas 7st 3lbs Great Hope 7st 2lbs Al Fatih 7st 1lb Salawar 6st 13lbs Fritz 6st 12lbs Anee 6st 10lbs Patna 6st 4lbs

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

If necessary after declaration of forfeit at 12 noon to-day two races will be given.

DIVISION OF THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE—6 furlongs.

Great Power 9st 8lbs Safoog 9st 5lbs Mountain King 9st 4lbs Saxaland 8st 12lbs Malik Jaman 8st 8lbs Rising Falcon 8st 7lbs Young Chand 8st 6lbs Prince Chestnut 8st 4lbs Zari 8st 1lb Voucher 8st Santra 7st 13lbs Snemal 7st 13lbs Barrak 7st 12lbs Al Fatih 7st 12lbs Narson 7st 11lbs Viceroy 7st 11lbs Fritz 7st 9lbs Hamayoon 7st 9lbs Begler Beg 7st 8lbs Sanjakdhar 7st 6lbs.

DIVISION OF THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE—6 furlongs.

Turkish Flag III 9st Martyn 8st 7lbs Silkration 8st 2lbs Hasty Jack 8st 1lb Print Crapt 8st 1lb Fattahal Kher 8st 1lb Indore 8st Fallah 8st Bendor 8st Menawar 7st 13lbs Gazban 7st 13lbs Retriever 7st 13lbs Ateyba 7st 12lbs Spectator 7st 12lbs Footas 7st 12lbs Talib 7st 11lbs Afreed 7st 11lbs Naief 7st 10lbs Porter 7st 9lbs.

DIVESION OF THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE—6 furlongs.

Moosahad 9st Virtuous Bay 8st 9lbs Hishan 8st 4lbs Diamond King 8st 3lbs Veto 8st 3lbs Good Morning 8st 2lbs Hoodaib 8st 2lbs British Flag 8st 1lb Brussels 8st Murhaba 8st Sherven 8st Hullo 7st 13lbs Special 7st 13lbs Holker 7st 13lbs Majuba 7st 12lbs Barki 7st 11lbs Aden 7st 10lbs Little Officer 7st 9lbs Sir Askar 7st 7lbs.

If top weight in any division be under 9st it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Forfeit for the above races one if not struck out before 12 noon to-day Monday 16th March 1908.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 12 noon Monday 16th March 1908.

THE MARCH PLATE—6 furlongs.

St Patrick, Manjess, Gun Metal, Winsome, Flotram, Conscience and The Earl.

THE VERAR PLATE—9 furlongs.

Eed, Delerjung, Moonib Pasha, Dumra, Vasco, Antica, False start and Saree,

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4lbs.

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE—6 furlongs.

Great Power, Safoog, Mountain King, Saraband, Malik Jaman, Rising Falcon, Young Chand, Zari, Voucher, Santra, Shimal Barrak, Narsen, Viceroy, Fritz, Hamayoon, Begler Beg and Sanjakdhar.

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE—6 furlongs.

Turkish Flag III, Martyn, Hasty Jack, Print Crapt, Fattahal Kher, Indore, Fallah, Menawar, Gazban, Ateyba Spectator, Pootar, Talib, Afreed, Naief and Porter.

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE—6 furlongs.

Moosahad, Virtuous Bay, Hishan, Deamond King, Veto, Good Morning, Hoodaib, British Flag, Brussels, Murhaba Shirvin, Hullo, Special, Holker, Majuba, Barki, Aden, Little Officer and Sir Askar.

ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE—5 furlongs.

Hullo, Godolphin, Veto, Naief, Italy, Porter, Woolwinder, Sunlight, Rogers, Madrid, Good Time Mafood, Sanam, Ariff, Municipal and Mirdar.

DIVESION OF THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE—1 mile.

Gladiator 9st 12lbs	Maharaja 9st
Bendigo 9st 5lbs	Idbar 8st 13lbs
Nusser 9st 2lbs	Highborn 8st 12lbs
Melbourne 9st	Talal 8st 11lbs
Makhjoom 8st 6lbs	The Barb 8st 11lbs
Ejector 8st 4lbs	Come Soon 8st 10lbs.
Mint 8st 3lbs	Madras 8st 9lbs
Recruit 8st 2lbs	Great Hope 8st 8lbs
Sealkote 8st 1lb	Salawar 8st 6lbs
Hazza 7st 13lbs	Fritz 8st 4lbs
Rummah 7st 12lbs	Anee 8st 2lbs
Mooreed 7st 12lbs	Patna 7st 10lbs
Joker 7st 10lbs	
Ajeel 7st 9lbs	

Top weight in this division is raised to 9 and the others in proportion.

15th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday, 16th March.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crechton
Aga S Shah's b e h Sugar Apple
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater
Mr W M Hutchin's br aus g Baritone
Mr D Runchordas's b e m Faded Lily
Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam
Takur Sripal Singh's br e m Mother Goose
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b am m Balayeuse
Messrs M Goculdass and Scott Nimmo's ch e m Zotique
H H Maharja of Rewah's b aus h Circuit
Mr Kelso's br aus g St Patrick
Mr Kelso's b o g Hunting Horn

THE ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Wallace's g a h Sir Askar 13 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Hooded Falcon 13 1 1-2
Mr Naji Syed Rashid's ch a g Sahoon 13 2 3-4
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Little Joker 13 2 1-2
Mr M Pfaff's ch a h Court Martial 14 0
Mr M Pfaff's ch a h Deenar
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1-2
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Murhaba 13 3
Mr A M Ameer's b a h The Barb
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Vedas 14 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Royal
Mr Mahomed Gour's b a h Come Soon
Mr Zaid Mahomed's g a h Rosebud 13 3 1-2
Mr Khalil Dooree's b a h Makhjoom
Mr Hoosain Bin Zaher's g a h Joker
Mr A K Readymoney's ch a h Madras 13 3-4
Mr Nasar Abdool's g a h Adham 13 2 3-4
Mr Daya Khalil's g a h Anee 13 3 1-2
Mr Fattoh Doya's ch a h Idbas 14
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Rumzah
Mr S Shamjee's ch a h Napoleon 13 3
Mr Jassim Dakeel's b a h Saiwar 13 3
Messrs Goculdass and F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 13 3 1-2

THE ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Colonel P K L Beaver's ch a g Rufus 13 2 1-2
Mr Pill's ch ah Fritz 13 3 3-4
Mr Walace's b a h Mountain King 13 2 3-4
Mr G K's b a h Madrid 14 0
Mr D Runchordas's g a h Shroff 14 0
Mr D Runchordas's b a h Engine 13 3
Mr D Runchordas's ch a h Murzeade 13 1 3-4
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's g a h Great Power 13 3 3-4
Mr Hajee Aboodo's g a h Naief 13 3 1-4
Mr Mohsen Abdul Azeez's g a h Murzook 13 2 1-4
Aga S Shah's g a h Rising Falcon 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali Ben Talib's g a h Laiban 14 0
Mr A M Rasbari's b a h Wach 14 0
Mr Abdool Fara's g a h Farce 13 3 1-2
Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbra 13 3 1-2
Mr Naji Syed Rashid's ch a g Sahoon 13 2 3-4
Mr Khadavi Abdul Rehman's ch a h British Flag 13 2 1-4
Mr Alex A Essayee's ch a h Porter 13 2
Mr Artin A Essayee's ch a h Woolwinder 13 2 3-4
Mr M Pfaff's ch a h Court Martial 14 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Angler 13 3
Mr R S Forage's g a h Safoog 14 0
Mrs D S Mehta and Makilese Abdoola's g a h Zir 14 0
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Jalmood 13 2 1-2
Mr L K Kapadia's g a h Ariff 13 1 3-4
Mr L K Kapadia's b a h Gofal 13 2
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gaucha 13 2 3-4
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Patna 13 3 3-4
Mr Mujeed Jurje's g a h Silver Stream 13 2 1-4
Mr Abdool Gany's g a h Mahraja 13 3 1-2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Virtuous Bay 13 2 1-4
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr A J De Souza's g a h Subah 13 3
Mr M Gouldass and A Nanjee's ch a n Nazzar 14 0
Mr M Gouldass and A Nanjee's b a h Hazza 13 3 1-4
Mr Kadoo Ben Saleh's b a h Reshan 13 2 1-4
Mr Kahlil Dooree's ch a h Amood 13 3
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Salanic 14 0
Mr R R S' ch a h Sherali 13-3,
Mr A A Shanlan's b a h Viceroy 13-2½.
Mr Adil's g a h Square 13-3;
Mr Jassim Daheel's b a h Salawar 13-3
Captain Meynell's b a h Mirdas 14.
Messrs M Goculdass and F M Garda's b a h Kour Saheb 13-3½.
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's ch a h Holker 13-3.
Mr Jassim bin Mahomed's b a h Toskin 13-3½.
Mr Mahomed Mohsin's b a h Barrak 13-3.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Afreed 13-3½.

If necessary the above race will be divided and two or more races will be given.

THE NEW ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Pill's b a h Heillo 13-2 3-4 Rs. 403.
Mr A Tamimi's g a h Little Boy 13-2 1-4 Rs. 400.
Mr Artin A Esajee's ch a h Woolwinder 13-2 3 4 Rs. 500.
Mr Alex A Essayee's ch a h Porter 13-2 Rs. 800.
Mr A Behman's ch a h Selection 13-2½ Rs. 600.
Mr H Framjee's g a h Clarke 13-3 Rs. 600.
Mr Abdool Gany's ch a h Tharmir 13-3 Rs. 800.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Veto 13-2 Rs. 600.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Ateyba 13 3 Rs. 400.
Messrs M Gnculdass and A Nanjee's b a n Transfer 14 Rs. 400.
Aga Mirza's g a h Good Time 13-2½ Rs. 600.
Mr Syed Mustaffa Vir's g a h Barke 13-2 Rs. 500.
Mr Mohomed Bashir's ch a h Hay aker 13 1½ Rs. 600.
Mr A R Abdul Rahman's ch a h Hatiff 13-3 Rs. 600.
Mr Sheeth bin Saif's b a h Dont Forget 13-2 Rs. 600.
Mr Mohomed Mohsen's bl a h Indore 12-32 Rs. 500.
Mr A A Shamlan's b a h Sanam 13-3½ Rs. 400.
Mr Jassim bin Mahomed's b a h Toskin 3-2½ Rs. 600.
Mr G H Jamsetjee's g a h Good Morning 3-2½ Rs. 800.
Mr P H Burn's ch a h Abana 13 2 Rs. 900.
Mr Jassim's Dakeel's b a h Municipal 13-2½ Rs. 800.
Mr Fayad bin Sulleman's g a h Mujnoon 83-8 Rs. 600.
Mr Hamed Hazamy's ch a h Rogers 13-2 Rs. 700.
Mr Hajee Ally Khaderi's g g a h King Fergus 13-2½ Rs. 600.
Mr Noormahomed Allymahomed's ch a h Welkin 83-2½ Rs. 400.

THE GOOD BYE PLATE—Distance 9 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 3-14
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo
Mr D Runchordas's g a h Meesjan 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali Ben Talib's g a h Eed 14 0
Mr Ali Ben Talib's b a h Rashad
Mr Ali Ben Talib's b a h Melbourne
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma
Mr Adil's b a h Dumra 13 3 1-2
Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladiator
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Sea kote
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Moscow 14 0
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic 14 0
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Scarlet
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Wait-a-While
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch a h Nasser
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjees g a h False Start 13 3 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Mooneb Pasha 13 3
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 13 3
Mr Janmahomed Jeevanboy's b a h Damas
Mr Syed's ch a h Delerjung 13 3 (by scratching)
Mr A A Shamlan's b a h Viceroy 83 2 3-4
THE HORSE CONSOLATION—Distance 5 furlongs.
Aga S Shah's b aus g Manjess by Mannalli cher Jess aged
Aga S Shah's br o h Sugar Apyle
Captain Hodgson's br aus g The Earl
Mr W Hatchin's br aus g Vocalist
Mr W Hatchin's b aus m Spirea
Mr Alex A Essajee's ch aus g Glimmer
Mr S A Wahed's b e h Chevalier
Mr P D Avase's ch e m Conscience
Messrs M Goculdas's and A Nanjees br aus m Lady Metal

(Sd.) NEVILL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 16-3-08.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Sahar Hill was the rendezvous of the Bombay Foxhounds on Sunday morning, and a large number of people attended the Meet. The temperature was delightfully cool, so much so that it was difficult to believe that we have reached the middle of March. Conditions much more resembled the month of February. There was a mist hanging about the air, but the ground unfortunately showed no sign of dew. Those people, who came out by train from Bombay, arrived at the place of meeting with the most commendable promptitude, and it was therefore possible to make a start in the day's proceedings in good time. Moving off round the base of the hill, hounds are thrown into the covert which adjoins the Bomanwadi Valley. They at once announced the fact that a jackal was about in this neighbourhood, and away they went with a chorus of music across the valley. They then piloted us over an execrable stretch of melon ground, full of dangerous holes and ruts. One sportsman unfortunately took an uncomfortable toss, owing to his horse coming down, but luckily he received no more than a nasty shaking, and was seen going well again later on in the morning. All the same the ground is uncommonly hard to fall on to, and being forced to part company with one's horse is distinctly unpleasant at any time. Having thankfully left this melon ground behind us we cross a very sharp stoned nullah to the north of the village of Sahar and then enjoy a delightful gallop over a long tract of rice fields, the banks surrounding each of these fields being really big ones. We then reach the long winding nullah, named Bapnala, and some of us thought we were never going to see the last of it. Its very circuitous course necessitated our dropping down into it and scrambling up the other side, Heaven knows how many times. Getting finally rid of this almost endless dried up water course, the chase is continued at rare speed over some fairly turfed grass lands fenced by strong cactus hedges. Keeping just clear of some market garden the hounds simply streaked away over a large area of particularly rough ground as far as the Parade Ground of the Military Station of Vakola. The pace seemed to indicate that the hounds were very close to their quarry, but after ringing round and round the various compounds of the officers' bungalows, the scent was lost. Doubtless the jackal had found some artful hiding place in some shed or native hut in the village adjoining the barracks. Time being in hand a return was made to Sahar, where those people who had second horses out were able to effect a change in their mounts. A move was then made for the wood on the North side of the village. This spinney has on many occasions this season afforded us with a jackal, which was willing and anxious to try conclusions with a Pack of Hounds, and the specimen found there yesterday morning was indeed worthy of his predecessors. Leaving the covert hounds ran towards the Andheri Road and then crossed the Tansi Main Water Pipe as if they intended going to the village of Vaman, but a check occured for a few moments and we then saw that the jackal after lying up in a thick cactus hedge had doubled back again across the pipe. Hounds went after him in the most determined manner, and lead us over a delightful stretch of riding country all the way to the stone quarry hard by the backwater, where about six weeks ago a jackal was given a watery grave. It seemed at first as if the fugitive had made his way over the stream, but one hound speaks to the scent some way to the left, and the rest of the pack soon join him. We follow them along a cart track and across the Andheri Road, after which we enjoyed some first class cactus fencing until we again arrive at the winding Backwater some distance further up. Owing to the erection of a huge stone bund the water is very deep at this part, and what used to be an easily fordable spot is now so full of water that a horse has to swim to get across. One of the whips without the slightest fear boldly swims his horse across the stream, and the soft bank on the far side took no little getting up. Practically the whole of the field, however, did not at all fancy the chance of a bath in the dark-looking water, and cantering not fifty yards to the stone bund they found the water practically completely dried up on the other side of this dam. We accordingly easily get on good terms with the Pack, and follow them up the hill in front and across the Vehar Road. Working round the base of a very big hill we enter the very lovely Powai Valley, across which hounds ran speaking merrily to the scent as far as the huge range of almost mountains which enclose one side of the great Horse Shoe Valley. Hounds go straight up the precipitous side of the immense hill, and the Hunt officials follow them, accompanied by a few of the most eager members of the hunt. The majority of the field, however, do not desire to work their good horses unduly, and accordingly give up the chase at the foot of the hill. Hounds carry the line over the hill down into the wide valley beyond and up another huge hill on the far side. They hunt for a considerable time round about this range of hills, but the sun had become intensely hot and scent eventually died away. For the middle of March the day's sport had been a remarkably good one, quite exceptionally so. It must have been a severe morning's work for the hounds, and it is to be hoped they will be none the worse for it.

JACKAL.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

REVOLUTION IN LINGERIE.

No sign has yet arisen on the horizon to suggest that the sheath-like dress is doomed to an early grave, writes our Paris Lady Correspondent. As a matter of fact, it will probably go down to posterity as a definite fashion, like the ruff of the Elizabethan period, the high waist of Napoleon's reign, or the crinoline of the Second Empire; and, before it has played out its little comedy on the stage of La Mode, it will have enjoyed a far longer career than the usual fads which are "here to-day, gone to-morrow," and forgotten the day after. Much more depends upon a gown of this description, however, than one might suppose, and one of the results of a growing demand for the glove-like toilette is seen in the case of the new lingerie, all the underwear houses creating models which tend to simplify the question of "dessous" and reduce it to its lowest denominator. Among the latest creations are the new stays of most ingenious make, which represent a combination corset and petticoat fashioned of batiste-de-soie cut a little higher in the bust than the stays of last year, but longer over the hips, and running down without a seam into a scant under-petticoat, which is finished with just sufficient tiny frills at the knee to prevent the gown from dragging inward.

THE LATEST UNDERWEAR FOR THE SHEATH GOWN.

Very arbitrary, too, have the leading couturieres become with regard to what their clients shall adopt, and what they shall put on the Index where the smaller lingerie accessories are concerned, one and all are setting their faces firmly against the delicate filmy frivolities of the little fancy cache-corset, into which formerly put an inconceivable amount of fairy-like stitchery, and a superfluity of lace and embroidery. Many of the great dress authorities actually refuse, in fact to fit the gowns over these highly trimmed articles of wearing apparel, and in their place are not only recommending, but almost insisting upon, a corset cover of firm material, fitting tightly and closely over the stays as though moulded to them, and cut high on the shoulder with a little V-shaped opening at the throat. This severe little garment is boned as carefully and accurately as the corsets themselves, and is fashioned with a good many seams made flat and double stitched. To further induce the perfection of silhouette, there are two bones above the other, laid across the under-arm portion at the top, just below the armhole, which prevent a tendency to "bulge," at that point, and blur the line of the figure, while across the shoulder-blades at the top of the back breaths there is the same device to prevent any fulness or "bone," a bone, being laid obliquely across the back pieces. The garment is supplemented down the front with a closely sewn row of curious hook, long but flat, which fasten into eyelet holes and are set in the bodice like those of a corset, while at the back it is fastened with a fine flat silk lace. Where the waist line occurs, the bodice is cut into small tabs forming a minute basque, while the whole is edged with very narrow Valenciennes lace put on too plainly to admit of fluting the inoffensive little decoration running up and down the tabs with an apologetic air. The whole thing is however, exceedingly practical, and should be adopted more especially by those of somewhat redundant figure, whose ambition it is to maintain a trim and shapely appearance ; while on the other hand, the woman who owns a slight figure may solace herself with the fact that no sooner is the craze for the sheath dress over than the dainty camisole will return to its own again.

PUNJAB LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 16.

In the Punjab Tennis Championship Tournafinals, the Gentlemen's and Ladies' Singles were decided on Saturday last. The Sun at 4-30 p.m. was, unfortunately for the players, very warm, and in both matches the heat was felt severely. Mrs. Parsons, wife of the Deputy Commissioner was "at Home" and there was a very large attendance, including His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Walker, and those who were present, were rewarded with an extremely fine exhibition of play and determined pluck. The Finals' results—are Gentlemen's Championship Singles I. C. S. Rendall beat L. S. Deane, 6—4, 6—5, 2—6, 4—6, 7—5 ; in the Finals Ladies Singles, Miss. Condon beat Miss. Leas, 6—5, 6—3. In the Mixed Doubles, Mrs. Leslie Jones and Mr. Atkinson beat Mrs. Melville and Captain Traffere, 6—4, 7—5. Lady Walker then kindly consented to present the prizes, as far as they could be presented, as some competitors wanted to leave. Three hearty cheers were then given for Eady Walker and the Hon. Secretary. To-day another round of the Mixed Doubles will be played in the morning and the Final in afternoon. On Tuesday, Atkinson will play Rendall in defence of his title as the Punjab Champion and an excellent game should be witnessed.

TRADES ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPON

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

DECENTRALIZATION AND SIND.

The "Sind Gazette":—We cannot hope believing that it would be a sound policy and a real step towards decentralisation if all Commissioners of Divisions were given the same powers as have been delegated to the Commissioner in Sind.

The suggestion that Sind might in this particular serve as model for less fortunate parts of India does not, however, imply the proposition that the administrative system of this Province is perfect. Sind, like the rest of India, is looking for substantial reforms from the work of this Commission, and for a widely extended application of the principle of decentralisation. It is hoping to see the tentacles of that 'benevolent octopus,' the Government of India, lose something of their length and their tenacity. It is hoping to see a complete revision of that weird compilation, the P. W. D. Code. It is hoping to see the financial powers of the Bombay Government and the Commissioner-in-Sind greatly extended. In other words it is hoping to see more reliance placed in the man on the spot, and a little quickening of the mills which at present grind so slowly. For instance, who does not know that if the Commissioner in Sind or even the Government of Bombay had been allowed the final word in such a purely local matter as the question of the number of constables required for each district in this province, the police reorganisation scheme, for which we still wait in vain, would have been sanctioned a couple of years ago? Who, again, does not know that even when that belated sanctioned is received the rules made by the Government of India as to methods of recruitment or rates of pay will render it impossible to carry the scheme into effect? Or, again, will it be believed that the Commissioner in Sind, who has power to remit a crore of land revenue if need be, cannot sanction the erection of a sub-Inspector's quarters or the alteration of a Mukhtyarkat's office if the work costs more than Rs. 2,500, even though the plans and estimates have been examined and countersigned by a Superintending Engineer with 30 years' experience? Of course, a system under which an officer is given almost unlimited power in one direction and practically no power in another is not a deliberate creation. It has grown up bit by bit, which in some degree explains its ridiculous inconsistencies. But it is high time that the machinery should be overhauled; and though, perhaps, little of it will be found to merit the scrap heap, there is little of it that does not require some measure of readjustment.

MR. PAL'S RETURN.

The "Indian Daily News":—The local demonstration in honor of Babu B. C. Pal passed off without any of the unpleasantness one has learnt to associate with indigenous modes of doing honor to "martyrs." But elsewhere, and especially in Madras, the demonstrators appear to have been impelled to acts of rowdyism the more disgraceful because absolutely unprovoked. On Monday, the capital of the "benighted" Presidency appears to have given itself up to a saturnalia of shouting "Bande Mataram, Tilak Maharaj Ki Jai, Arabindu Ghose Ki Jai, and Lala Lajpat Rai Ki Jai." At a public meeting, presided over by a Madrassi Barrister,—

A large picture of Babu B. C. Pal was brought to the outskirts of the meeting by a party of young men who held a silk umbrella over it and waved "chowries" in front of it, shouting "Bande Mataram."

This is amusing and comparatively harmless. If it pleases Madrassi youths to shout incessantly Ki Jai, we do not see why they should not. But from shouting to throwing stones, the transition is abrupt. It would appear that the Commissioner of Police had issued orders refusing a license to go in procession with music. The young bloods took this as an affront, and they resolved to mark their contempt for the Police by disobeying the order. One orator who glories in the patronymic of Surendra Nath Aiyar (a combination unknown in the South), referring to the defiance of the order of the Commissioner of Police, is reported to have said:—

But if any attempt had been made by the police to enforce the Commissioner's order, the people were prepared to shed their blood.

It is not explained why the order of the Commissioner of Police was not enforced. Encouraged by the "laches" of the Police, the crowd is reported to have thrown stones at European ladies who were passing by (the meeting was held on the Marina, which is the resort of Europeans). If this is what a section of Swadeshi agitation is coming to, the sooner Swadeshi dissociates itself from it the better. It is mere "budmashi."

AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN MYSORE.

The "Madras Mail":—The first report of the revived office of Inspector of Agricultural Banks in Mysore has now been issued with the reviews of the Revenue Commissioner and the Mysore Government thereon, and it is not an encouraging document. Both remark upon the absence of any improvements in the condition of the Banks during the year and emphasise the Inspector's remark about the difficulty that the Banks have of recovering loans from members. This is not surprising when we are told that in the majority of cases it is the office-bearers of the Banks who are the biggest defaulters. areless, haphazard finance has been the bane of these Banks from their very inception. The total estimated value of property secured to the Bank in return far loans, the Inspector anticipates, is much over-estimated; the resources of the Banks continue to be derived from loans from Government and few attract any deposits from outsiders; little, if any, authentic information exists as to the objects for which loans are taken, but it is more than doubtful if borrowers employ their loans for agricultural purposes. Naturally the Inspector is not very sanguine that any of these Banks will survive after the Government loans are recovered. He advocates, as their only chance of life, turning them into Co-operative Credit Societies; but the Revenue Commissioner fails to see how the impending collapse of a Bank due to want of funds for carrying on transactions can be averted by its being converted into a Co-operative Credit Society. The Government, however, are apparently still cheerfully optimistic as to the future of these Banks. They hope that by the grant of certain facilities to enable the Banks to realise their dues, by constant inspections by the Inspector, and by the annual appraising of the property of the Banks by the "Jamabandi" officers, the position and prospects of these Banks may be materially improved and the interest of the Government safeguarded.

THE SIND POLICE.

The "Pioneer":—Sind at the moment appears to be as disgusted with its police as Calcutta is with hers. The cry raised by Karachi has now been taken up by Hyderabad. One hears on both hands stories of violent crimes; of bare-faced robberies in the heart of a city; of attacks even on a Royal mail; of police incompetence and of police villainy of inadequate staffs and lax supervision. Doubtless there is much exaggeration in these tales that are being noised abroad; doubtless, too, there is truth in the hard saying that a people deserve their police. The question still remains whether police inefficiency in Sind has or has not reached the point where Government is bound to interfere in the interests, if not of its subjects, at least of its own prestige. Certain it is that the feeling of insecurity advertised is to a great extent real; that the agitation for reform is supported by influential members of all communities resident in Sind: that the statistic for crime in this part of the world display an unfortunate tendency towards expansion. Sind, of course, is the happy hunting-ground of the Pathan, who has an unpleasant "penchant" for loot even in places where raiding entails considerable risk. It is not improbable that this gentry are partly responsible for the growth in crime, and some improvement might be effected by subjecting these and other undesirable aliens to closer supervision than is thought necessary at present. From the police officer's point of view the remedy for the evil lines chiefly in increased pay. How is it possible, it is asked, to secure an efficient force on the pittance now offered? The Mekrani labourer in Karachi earns with ease 12 annas a day besides enjoying the luxury of a peaceful rest at night. The ordinary constable, on the other hand, can expect to draw only a third of a coolie's wages, with far less prospect of "aram." Is it surprising then that the better classes should fight shy of service in the police and that the recruits attracted should be of poor physique and worse morals? A salary that means comparative wealth and comfort in Upper India may and actually does represent sheer poverty in Karachi. It is one of the disadvantages of the scaled pattern policy that it makes no provision for the varying conditions of life in different localities. So far as Karachi is concerned, there is the further grievance that a force of 249 men is quite inadequate to look after a flourishing port with a population of 117,000. Proposals have been submitted for bringing the strength up to 345; but the Bombay Government seem in no haste to provide these additional men.

BY THE WAY.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCTS.

Nothing has been more marked in connexion with South Africa during the past year than the almost abnormal development of her export trade in the products of the soil, apart from gold and precious stones. This agricultural activity is due in great measure, if not entirely, to the excellent display of South African fruits, grain and farm produce shown at the South African Exhibition opened by his Majesty in London last spring. The farmers in South Africa have realised that their fruit and grain notably mealies are sought after in London and so important has the trade become that Cape Colony and Natal have each appointed special officers attached to the department of their Agents-General in London, whose special duty it is to answer inquiries concerning the produce of their respective Colonies and inform their fellow-Colonists what the home market demands.

BURNHAM BEECHES.

Burnham Beeches, beloved of artists, are being ravaged by some destructive microbe with an appalling Latin name sufficient of itself to frighten any timid tree to death. This picturesque fragment of old English forest was, next to Stoke Pogeis Churchyard, the favourite resort of the poet Gray. Writing to Horace Walpole in 1737, Gray says: "I have a forest all my own—for I spy no human being in it but myself—covered with most venerable beeches and other reverend vegetables, that, like most other ancient people, are always dreaming out their old stories to the winds." The beeches were all pollarded by Cromwell's soldiers, who wanted wood for gunstocks. Burnham Beeches, like Epping Forest, are under the City Corporation, who propose to wash the affected trees with some insecticide for their better preservation.

SHOE-BLACKING IN AMERICA.

The prosperity of the shoeblack industry in New York is obvious to everyone who walks through the streets of Manhattan or visits its office buildings. An article in the "Evening Post" of that city gives some remarkable figures on the subject. In the Equitable Building the shoeblack stall pays a rent of nearly £600 a year. The rental of a similar stall at the Empire Building, which has a much-frequented arcade leading to the Elevated Railway, approaches £1,400. A newly organised company has just agreed to pay £24,800 for the exclusive use during the next twelve years of 100 square feet in the main corridor of the new Fultonstreet terminus of the Pennsylvania Railway, and 1,100 square feet in the Cortlandt-street terminus. Previous bootblack companies have been run by Italian capitalists, but this one is American.

SELF-LOCKING RAILWAY CARRIAGE DOORS.

In "Chambers' Journal" is a description of a new self-locking railway-carriage door, the rush of air occasioned by the travelling train itself causing the door to be held firmly in the locked position: "Along the footboard are disposed a number of small wind-hoods resembling an inverted cone open at the top. Above this latter opening is another small half-round hollow hood attached to the end of a rocking-lever fixed to the lock itself. To the opposite end of this arm is pivoted another small arm, the free end of which in turn is connected to the catch or bolt. When the train is travelling the air is forced into the hood fixed to the footboard and rushes through the opening in the top thereof, thereby lifting the small hood on the end of the lever, so that the latter in turn forces home the bolt or catch of the door, holding it firmly in that position until the train stops, when the hood attached to the locking arm drops to a horizontal position, withdrawing the bolt." The apparatus is perfectly automatical and can be adjusted so that it will act when the train is travelling at three or sixty miles per hour with equal facility.

THE CAB-PROPRIETOR AND THE ARTIST.

Singular experiences that are not infrequently humorous fall to the lot of the painter whilst getting up his subjects, and of these Mr. Fred Roe, the artist, has had his share. Mr. Austin Chester, in the "Windsor," tells that on one occasion, whilst sketching in one of the crowded by-streets of Portsmouth, Mr. Roe was accosted by a diminutive individual dressed in very sporting clothes, who asked in confidential tones what he charged for "works that size." His reply was that the study in question was not intended for sale, but was meant merely as material for a more important picture. The query, however, was repeated. "You see," said the man, "I'm a cab-proprietor who employs three or four men, and I wouldn't mind springing something handsome if you'd come along and do a proper likeness of my yard, with me and my mates and the cabs all in a row." What Mr. Roe's further answer was we are not told."

WOMEN AND DRINK.

Dr. Clouston, in his annual report on the works of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, makes reference to alcoholic excess as a cause of insanity, and says that women appear on the list in this connexion as often as men. Looking back over the years, the idea was strengthened that the women of the working-classes had taken more to excess in drink of recent years than before. If this represented a general social fact it was of bad import for the future of the population. Dr. Clouston added that if certain persons in our population were specially predisposed to take drink to excess, and to be upset in their brains by that means, surely this is a special argument for special care in the use of alcohol in the case of such predisposed persons.

WORKING AT 132.

In these days, when a man is considered "too old at forty," it is refreshing to learn that there is at Constantinople a veteran called Hadji Raouf who is still young enough to earn his living as a saddle-maker in his 133rd year, and who has ten more years to go before he can tie his father's record of life. Even such extreme age as this would not be thought much of in Peru, where Tschudi discovered the baptismal record, 142 years before, of an Indian who was still alive; and where the church registers at Barraca revealed eleven burials in seven years, giving an average of 109 years to each individual. When Humboldt was at Lima he saw the funeral of an Indian, one Hilario Pari, who was born 143 years earlier, and whose wife had died at 117, after ninety years of wedlock. Only a few years ago, too, there was living in New Jersey Noah Roby, son of an Indian father and a white mother, who had enjoyed his pipe for 120 years, and was still able to enjoy it at 128; and at the same time Valencia's oldest inhabitant was a mason, "still hale and hearty," who had passed his 130th birth-day.

NATAL LAMB.

While politicians in Natal, as well as in England, are greatly occupied with Dinizulu and his troubles, the farmers of Natal are doing what they can to increase the Colony's experts. This week a trial consignment of lamb from the up-country districts of the "Garden Colony" has reached Smithfield Market. It is a curious circumstance that as this lamb was leaving the wharf at Durban a very much larger consignment of New Zealand lamb was being discharged at the port. Efforts are being made to improve the breed of sheep in Natal and if the present shipment meets with favour it may lead to a considerable export trade. The distance is shorter than from New Zealand, but, although the Natal lamb is of good quality, it is inferior to the New Zealand article.

SIR JOHN TENNIEL.

Sir John Tenniel, whose knighthood dates from 1893, completes his eighty-eighth year. The distinguished cartoonist, it is now almost forgotten, won some reputation as an artist before his connexion with "Punch" began fifty-seven years ago. It was on the suggestion of Douglas Jerrold that Sir John Tenniel was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Richard Doyle's sudden resignation at the time of the "Papal Aggression." The still familiar "J. T." though absent from 'Punch' now for seven years, occurs frequently in its pages throughout 1851, and in 1853 the first of his famous cartoons appeared.

IRISH STAGE SOCIETY IN LONDON.

Much interest attaches to the Irish Stage Society, just formed in affiliation with the Irish Literary Society, at 20, Hanoversquare, W., and which will fill what is believed to be a real want in the artistic world of London. The new society has for its object the production of plays dealing with Irish life, past and present, and it is proposed to have four or more performances annually, one of them to be given in the open air as in the case of the Shakespearian plays in summer in Regent's Park. Arrangements are already being made for the production of a peasant play "The Land," by Mr. Patrick Colum. Among the promoters of the society are Dr. John Todhunter, Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, Mr. P. J. Kirwin, Mr. Francis H. Skrine, Mr. J. P. Beland, M. P., &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kenley 2,429 tons, Captain D. Wilson will said on Tuesday with ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain J. Kelpatrick will sail on Tuesday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Plivece 2,442 tons, Captain G. Sigante, will sail on Tuesday for Chittagong with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Islanda, 3,360 tons, Captain F. Gun-Cunningham, sailed on Monday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Adalia, 2,481 tons, Captain, W. J. Haunaford sailed on Monday for Newport via Malabar Coast, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tuscarora, 3,125 tons Captain F S Hollinshead sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer King Robert 2,514 tons captain R M Saunders, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2,458 tons captain H Sielege, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Levanzo 2,283 tons, Captain G. Belsito, will sail on Tuesday for Hongkong, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Lilchfield ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ..... R Navy
H M S Sabre st ..... Lt Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
H M S Perseus ..... Comdr H Christian ..... R Navy
R I M S Palinurus ..... Capt Hickman ..... Survey St
R I M S General Brackenbury ..... R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 16.

Africa	1362	Manley	M M & Co
Bigonia	2345	Mathews	
Claverlek	2441	Seldon	
Chas Cumming	2107	Williamson	F Muir & Co
Fazilka	2698	Wilson	M M & Co
Inani	2979	Penbertly	W & A Graham & Co
Inwich	515	Petting	Shah S N Co
King Robert	2314	Saunders	W & A Graham & Co
Kola	497	Cole	M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Majdi	1897	Coates	B & P S N Co
Norfolk	2506	Boney	G Cotton & Co
Nairang	2862	Thomson	I M & Co
Pitsylva	2442	Sigante	R Sharp & Co
Peninsular	2047		P & O Co
Rodhill	2304	Dowell	M M & Co
Shah Noor	2783	Harrison	H A H Hassum
Kirsa	1675	Tipper	M M & Co
Thornbeck	2345	Robson	Shaw Wallace & Co
Terrier	1008	Nilsen.... Bangkok	F F Campbell & Co
Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	K Nixon & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel,	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacNeil	2504	Porterfield	Chittagong	22-3	F Muir & Co
B Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	18-3	P & O S N Co
D&E Havraise	3349	Lemaine	Havre	18-3	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Macdougall	2975	Sterling	Dunkirk	24-3	F Muir & Co
K Kageshima Maru	3373	Arakawa	Kobe	22-3	N Y Kaisha
M Persia	4198	Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co
O Mozaffari	1387	Moloney	R S Ports	20-3	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	M'glore	16-3	B S N Co
Kaveri	553	Walji	B'nagr	17-3	B S N Co
Ponani	552	Shumsudin	B'nagar	14-3	B S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoorein	K'chi	14-3	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	26-3	W & A G & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Hair	L'pool	18-3	W & A G & Co
3 Shirala	3400	Scott	Calcutta	20-3	M M & Co
4 Levanzo	2283	Belsito	Shanghai	17-3	P L S S N Co
5 Weissenfels	2348	Sidbji	Hamburg	20-3	Glade & Co
7 Virawa	2176	LeBrocq	N F		M M & Co
10&11 City of London	5693	Black	L'pool	24-3	K Nixon & Co
12 Oceana	3507	Hayward	China	31-3	P & O Co
16 Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Z'bar	27-3	A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Weissenfels s	Wielege	Karachi, Mar 14
	King Robert s	Saunders	Calcutta, Mar 5
	Claveresk s	Seldon	Cardiff, Feb 13

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Bohemia s	Dabcivich	Trieste, &c
	President s	Mahlbance	Zanzibar, &c
	Goalpara s	Manley	Persian Gulf, &c
	Adalia s	Hannaford	Newport, &c
	Islanda s	Gun-Cunningham	Calcutta
	Tuscarora s	Hollinshead	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kenly, Wilson, for Calcutta
" Pitvice, Signate, for Chittagong
" Levanzo, Belsito, for Hongkong
" Lawada, Kilpatrick, for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Multan, for Zanzibar, &c
" Trafford Hall, for Antwerp, &c
" Shirala, for Calcutta, &c

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant.

The B I S N steamer Dunera, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, left Liverpool on the evening of the 13th instant.

The P and O steamer Macedonia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 14th instant.

The B I S N steamer Golconda, left London on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—34 bales hemp Vatcha Ghandy and Sons 5,125 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee, 20 bales wool T. Chimandas, 2000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros.

City of London s—820 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 27 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—300 bales hemp Hirji Govindjee; 150 cwts myrabollams, A'Khimji,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdongal s—1015 cwts myrabollams W Bechen; 785 bales cotton, 2500 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Cumming s—350 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 81 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 100 bales hemp G Radhakisondas; 1,000 cwts myrabollams Kalliandas Bros; 250 bales hemp T. Purshotam and Co; 1050 cwts myrabollams J Lukmidas; 1050 cwts; myrabollams A Khimjee; 100 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 15 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 600 cwts castorseed, 3240 cwts mowraseed, 2,009 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 1017 tons manganese ore K Nixon and Co; 1164 bales cotton Ralli Bros 440 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,500 tons manganese ore D B Lam and Co; 7,003 cwts gingellyseed Jehangir Cama and and Co; 503 cwts myrabollams H Govindji; 6 cases twist F F Campbell and Co; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton Sorabj Framji and Co; Clan Macdongal s—192,012 cwts myrabollams. W Bechar; 220 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 100 bales hemp T Purshotum and Co; 1,500 cwts cottonseed Ebjee Oomersey; 15 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—275 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1 bale cotton Goddum and Col; 220 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 436 bales cotton, Woolf and Sons; 1,205 bales cottonfiy, Woolf and Sons; 200 bales cottonfiy J C Tadivalla, 78 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 2,115 cwts myrabollams, H Govindji; 370 bales hemp H Govindji; 5,083 cwts myrabollams W Bechar, 220 cwt fenugreseed Volkart Bros. 3,500 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji and Co: 120 cwt Cashewnuts R Javandas and Co: 3,275 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey, 100 cwts Grain J Luckmidas, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 59 cwts dryginger, B Moolji, 166 bales hemp, P Bhimjee 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee, 201 cwt cashewnuts, John Fachiri, 16 16 cases bristles, E Sulzer and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, N Futebally and Co; 55 bales cotton, Diwalkar and Co; 53 bales cotton, D Latham and Co; 440 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 660 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 10 bales hemp, T J Mehta and Co; 615 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 65 bales cotton, S Bhimje, 596 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 15 bales twist, Kahn and Klun, 330 bales cotton, Vatcha Gleandy and Sons; 10 bales twist, H Bhaynath and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—165 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s—210 cwt Turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

S. india s—23 tons Walnutwood, I. H. Sale Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Havraise s—2,400 cwts betaeed 225 cwts groundnuts Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Havraise s—10 bales cotton fly Danjee 1 bale twist, C Boggiono & Co.

FOR BARCELONIA.

Scindia s—225 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kageshima Maru s—503 bales towil, Sassoon J. Daird & Co. 500 bales twist, C. Ibrabim & Co.

Devanha s—4 cases opium, P. & O. Co. 17 chests opium, S. J. David & Co. 40 chests opium, C. Ibrahim & Co. 23 chests opium, C. Bamonjee & Co. 19 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon & Co. 40 chests opium, Mr. H. G. Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—100 chests opium, D. Sassoon & Co. 604 chests opium, C. Bamonjee & Co. 51 chests opium, S. J. David & Co. 31 chests opium, P. B. Petit & Co. 23 chests opium, A. E. J. Abraham, 36 chests opium, Tata & Sons. 3 chests opium, G. Sobhogmale 36 chests opium, C. Ebrahim & Co. 42 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Kageshima Maru s—600 bales twil E. D. Sassoon & Co. 150 bales twist, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—687 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha 400 bales cotton, G. Tijpal & Co. 100 bales cotton, D. B. Lam & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—200 bales cotton, D. B. Lam & Co. 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 16.

Definite centres of disturbance have now disappeared and conditions are becoming more nearly normal for this time of the year. Large defects in temperature considerably reduced; excessive dryness of the air much less marked. Conditions now somewhat favourable for thunderstorms in Northern India. Burma—Skies clear, humidity and temparature, normal. North-East India—Rapid fall of Barometer. The apparance of clouds in Western Persia indicates probability of fresh disturbance coming from the west. Orissa—Balasore reports half an inch of rain; skies cloudy in Coast Districts, Upper Brahamaputra Valley; clear elsewhere; moisture of air increased but is still below average in greater part of North-East India, temperature has risen in the west, but continues defect in most stations of northern half of Division. United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces—Skies almost clear, humidity general defect; temperature risen, but still slight to moderate defect. North-West India—Skies lightly to moderately cloudy, except in South Eastern Districts which are drier than usual except in Sind and Gujrat, where humidity is above the average; temperature risen now nearly normal in greater part of North-West India. Peninsula—Skies clear or lightly clouded; humidity in defect in Bombay and Deccan, normal elsewhere; temperature, normal. Forecast—Weather likely to remain dry, but thunderstorms possible in any part of Northern India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 16th March 1908 was 28·969 inches, The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are nearly overcast at Lahore and slightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Calms and north-westerly or south-westerly winds prevail generally and the air has been slightly damper than usual at Lahore. Variations of day temperature are small and irregular while yesterday's minumum was 6° to 10° in defect of normal at Sirsa, Ambala and Delhi.

United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud while the air is slightly damper than usual at Cawnpore and considerably drier in other places. Winds blow from the south-westerly direction at Mainpuri and Allahabad while calms are recorded elsewhere. Temperature both maximum and minimum has been much below the average in several places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind and at Ajmer and Jhansi and the air has been moderately damper than usual at Karachi. Winds blow from the easterly direction at Jhansi and Kotah, from the northerly direction at Jacobabad and from the north-westerly direction at Karachi while Ajmer reports calm. Temperature both maximum and minimum has been either equal to the average or is slightly below it at most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Dwarka and Veraval and the amount of moisture in the air is in excess of normal at Bhuj, Veraval, Rajkot and Ahmedabad while it is equal to the average at Bhavnagar and much below it in Central India. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Temperature both maximum and minimum varies from normal by small amount at most places.

Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Nagpur and are clear in other places. The quantity of moisture in the atmosphere is in large defect of normal at most places. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Day temperature varies but slightly from normal while weather during night was 5° to 6° cooler than usual at Jubbulpore and Akola.

Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared in Bombay and humidity is in slight excess of normal at Bombay and Mormugao. Winds are easterly at Bombay while calms are registered in the remaining places. The maximum had been 3° in defect of normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar while last night's minimum was 4° below the average at Bombay and 2° in excess at Mormugao.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are slightly or moderately clouded in several places and humidity is in considerable defect of normal everywhere except at Hyderabad where it is above the average. The direction of air movement is north-westerly at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur while calms are reported from the remaining places. Day temperature has been 3° in excess of normal at Ahmednagar and Bijapur while during night weather was 5° to 7° cooler than usual at Malegaon and Poona.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 17.

447 CARTER & INTER CO. CUP.

The Competitions for the Carter and Inter Company, Company Challenge Cups will take place at Colaba on Sunday the 29th instant. Firing to commence at 9 a.m. Drawing for places at 8-45 a.m.

444 DRILLS.

No 2 Company—
Tuesday the 17th and Thursday the 19th instant at 9 p m
Squad Drill at Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

445 E H CO. DRILLS.

18th instant at 6-30 p m Parade at the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Electric Light Manning.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 17

114 Rifle Meeting It is notified for information that the following Matches will be fired as under. Conditions will be found in the Annual Rifle Meeting Programme:—

Wednesday the 18th—Match No 4, at 7 a m
Thursday the 19th—Match No 5, at 7 a m
Friday the 20th—Match No 6, at 7 a m
Do 11 Matches No 9 and 10 (Cadets) at 9 a m
Saturday the 21st—Match No 7, at 7 a m

After the completion of the Match for the day, any competitor can fire at a Match that he may have missed, but all Matches must be fired or forfeited by Saturday the 21st instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

S. ROSE & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF
ORGANS

S. Rose & Co., supply Church Organs to any specification.
S. Rose & Co., hold the largest stock of First Class American Organs in India.
Portable Organs from Rs. 48
Standard Organs from „ 150
HARMONIUMS.
S. Rose & Co., have a large stock from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200.
LIST FREE.
S. ROSE & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Really wholesome Confectionery
LANCET
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
MAKERS: LONDON.
Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—MODERATE.

Icilma.

Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you
Skin-Tone
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins. A Revelation of what a soap can be.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

Too Old at 40
HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.
Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.
What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.
Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair-weakness and deterioration!
Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.
Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The Channel Fleet and First Cruiser Squadron and the Nore Division of the Home Fleet and Fifth Cruiser Squadron will leave Portland and Sheerness respectively this week for independent cruises. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will take the ships in his command round the coast of Ireland and Scotland, and the cruise will be rendered more than ordinary interesting in view of the recovery of this distinguished officer from the sharp attack of bronchitis which prostrated him shortly after Christmas, and also from the fact that it will be the first time Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Percy Scott have cruised in company since the "signal incident" occurred last November. As it will be essentially a "business" cruise, shoregoing festivities will not figure prominently in the visits to such places as Berehaven, Lough Swilly, Blacksod Bay, Bantry, Lamlash, and Queensferry; at the same time the fleet will be welcomed with the cordiality which is always associated with the presence of warships in Scotch and Irish water. The progamme of the cruise is as follows:—

Battleships.	Cruisers.	Arrive.	Leave
Portland.....	Portland	—	March 10
Berehaven.....	Berehaven	March 12	„ 18
Killary	Blacksod Bay	„ 20	„ 24
Ballachulish	Lamlash	„ 26	„ 30
Lochewe	Broadford Bay	April 1	April 4
Moray Firth	Moray Firth	„ 6	„ 13
Queensferry	Queensferry	„ 15	„ 27
Portland	Portland	„ 29	

During the stay in the Moray Firth the ships will anchor at Invergordon and Cromarty. A feature of the Home Fleet's cruise is that the Nore Division and Fifth Cruiser Squadron will for the first time be led by the "Dreadnought" as flagship. At present three of the battleships—the "London," "Victorious," and "Magnificent"—are refitting at Chatham Dockyard. The "Caesar" will act as subsitute for the "Victorious," but it is not known at present if the places of the "London" and "Magnificent" will be filled for the cruise, although "emergency ships" are held in readiness to replace those which, owing to repairs or from other causes are not immediately available for sea. The cruise will last about three weeks, from March 9, and as it is understood that the Home Fleet ships will do all their firing this year at Invergordon instead of at the Longsands Range in the North Sea the Nore Division is likely to spend more time at sea than was the case last year. Contrary to general expectation, the new cruiser "Minotaur," as well as her sister ship "Shannon," is to join the Fifth Cruiser Squadron. The last named will enter upon her duties as flagship of Rear-Admiral G. A. Callaghan, C.B., on March 9, and when this change takes effect the Fifth Cruiser Squadron will consist of a quintette of new and powerfully armed ships, the number being augmented in April to six, by the "Minotaur" filling the vacancy caused by the Duke of Edinburgh" being transferred to the First Cruiser Squadron. The process of development through which the Home Fleet has been passing, alike in regard to personnel and material, since the reorganisation scheme was inaugurated is now entering upon the final stage, and so far as the fully manned division of battleships at the Nore and its affiliated cruiser squadron are concerned, the ensuing summer will find it composed entirely of new ships—12 battleships and armoured cruisers, in equal number.

PERFECTING SHORE COMMUNICATIONS.

The 1908-9 Navy Estimates give the first time some real and detailed information as to what is being done by the authorities, on the cost of the United Kingdom, to perfect our communication between the shore and warships in the offing. Not only do the estimates show what is being and has been done in regard to visual signals between ship and shore, when vessels are sufficiently close to the land for this means of communication to be used; but the far-reaching wireless wave, whose long arm stretches out over hundreds of miles of the sea, has also now been harnessed to the hands of My Lords at Whitehall, and will enable them to send and receive messages from ships coming and going cruising and scouting a long way out of sight of the white cliffs of Albion. All shore wireless stations are now under the control of the Admiral Commanding the Coastguard and Reserves. The number of these stations, as distinct from war signal stations, is eleven at the present moment and three more are to be erected during the next financial year. As for war signal stations, there are already 150 places from which visual signalling can be carried out with passing ships, and three more of these stations are likewise to be erected during 1908-9. The network of observation and communicating stations is a great gain; but as time goes on it will no doubt be further extended.

THE ORDNANCE BOARD.

In connection with the selection of Rear-Admiral Randolph Foote, C. M. G., as President of the Ordnance Board, in succession to Major-Gen. Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, K. C. V. O., it is of interest to note that this is the first occasion in the history of this Committee, which dates from 1881, that the presidency has been filled by a Naval officer. Another circumstance worthy of notice is that the designation of this body has been changed from "Ordnance Committee" to "Ordnance Board"—a departure which is the outcome of the amalgamation of the late Ordnance Committee and Ordnance Research Board. The new President's connection with the Ordnance branch dates from 1901, when he held the rank of captain. He retained his connection with it on promotion to Rear-Admiral in March, 1904, and in the following year became "Vice-President of the Ordnance Committee and Member of the Ordnance Research Board." Rear-Admiral Foote, who stands second on the list of his rank, will almost immediately be promoted to Vice-Admiral, but this advancement will not involve the severance of his connection with the branch of the service in which he is so usefully employed, and to the important work of which he brings to bear the valuable experience of scientific research and practical gunnery.

FUTURE OF THE COASTGUARDS.

The estimates show that the Admiralty have found it necessary to go slow in regard to settling the fate of the coastguard, as at present constituted. Although coastguard reform has now been in the air for several years, dating in point of fact from the time that Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher was Second Sea Lord, yet a definite settlement of the question, so far as the Navy is concerned, has again been deferred. A final solution may be reached during the next financial year, but the difficulties and intricacies of the matter have evidently been more than was at first anticipated, for the inter-departmental conference on the present administration of the coastguard finished its deliberations some time ago; and yet no final arrangements have been arrived at between the various departments concerned. Meantime the officers and men, although aware from various signs and reports the direction in which changes are likely to be made, find that there remains just so much of unsettling uncertainty as to render their future a matter of anxiety to a large number of them. Meantime the wastage of the force in officers and men during the current year has been about 270. The total average number borne during the present year is about 3,772, while the total average number for the next financial year is estimated at 3,540. The annual wastage was larger than usual during 1907, and the replacement much smaller.

"TERRITORIAL SECRETARIES."

The position of secretary to the county associations of the Territorial Army cannot be taken as attractive. Some time ago the Army Council advertised for retired officers to fill these appointments, reserving to itself the right of rejection, and from time to time certain selections are announced. The pay seems to vary considerably, but one and all seem to be ignorant of the duties attaching to the post. The Under-Secretary of State for War declines to give any information on the subject for fear it might be said that the War Office was interfering unduly. "Even if the Army Council was desirous of doing so it could not undertake the task with any satisfaction or chance of success." In such an "impasse" it would be interesting to know what those secretaries who have been appointed are doing. We would suggest that the chairman of any association in doubt might, in the circumstances, apply to the Commander-in-chief in whose Command the association is situated. Somebody ought to know what these secretaries are supposed to do. We were under the impression that it was the old War Office that had failed in its treatment of the Militia and Volunteers, but whatever its faults may have been it never threw up the sponge. The strange position adopted by the new War Office makes this Territorial freak less and less comprehensible. The secretaries are selected by the War Office, but their duties and salaries are left to the discretion of county associations who, however anxious they may be to assist the Secretary of State for War to give form to vapour, do not know as yet on which leg they stand.

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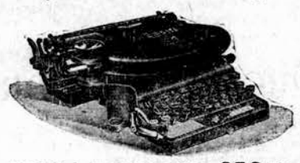

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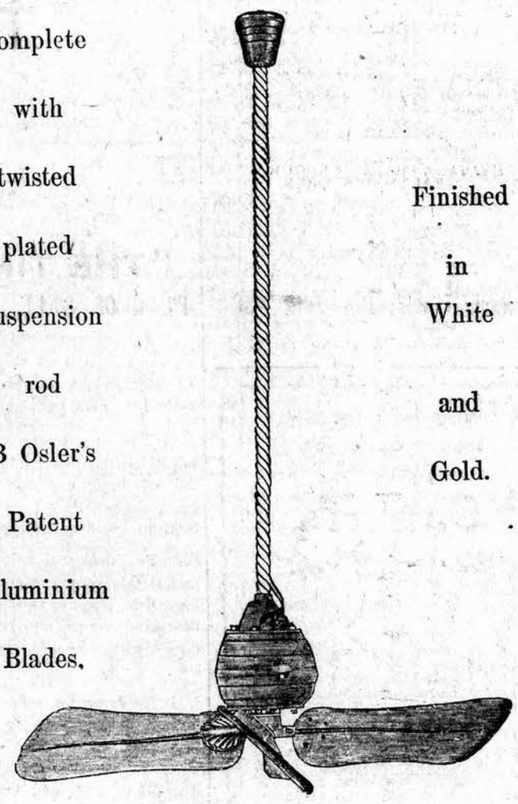

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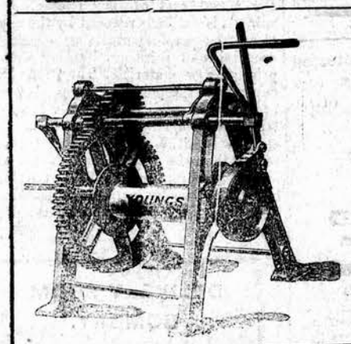

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			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
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Do.	do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	128
Do.	do	Timepiece, 14-in. dial	116	82
Do.	do	Clock do.	165	132
Do.	do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do.	do	Clock do.	280	224
Do.	do	Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do.	do	Clock do.	375	300
Do.	do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do.	do	Clock do.	485	388

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Do.	do.	Timepiece, pendulum movement	„ 65	„ 52
Do.	do.	Clock do.	„ 75	„ 60

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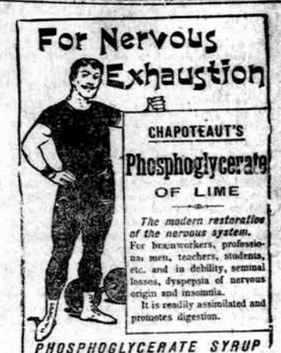

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